The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,1

WASHINGTON.

Where the Next National Republican Convention Will be Held.

Georgia to Follow South Carolina to the Rack.

Kentucky's Claim and Boutwell's Obstinacy.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—As telegraphed last night, the National Republican Committee meet here on January 1st, to decide when and where the National Convention shall be held. Mr. Greeley and others favor New York, now that Chicago is out of the question, and state that, as New York is Republican, there is no reason why the convention should not be held there. It will, therefore, be probably called to meet in New York the last week in May.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY TAXES.

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Douglass were before the Senate Finance Committee to-day on matters connected with the tobacco, whisky and other taxes. It is pretty well understood that the committee will not decide on any bill, but will obtain all the practical information possible, to use when a revenue bill comes from the House.

THE GEORGIA KUKLUX.

It has been stated in a semi-authoritative way in some of the newspapers that there was no intention on the part of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any portion of Georgia. Facts have been developed to show that the assertion is too sweeping. The President has stated that if the official investigation shows a similar condition of things to that in South Carolina he will not hesitate to enforce the Kuklux act in the same way. The Kuklux Committee report finding that a good many outrages are committed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

will not submit a full report to the President in time to be submitted to Congress with the annual message, but will have ready some of the rules for governing the civil service in the matter of appointments. In January the commission will present an elaborate report to the Executive, which will in turn, it is believed, be transmitted to Congress with a special message on the subject. The commission still continue to discuss every feature of reform connected with the civil service, and to-day debated whether seniority of service should be considered in connection with promotion. George William Curtis is to write the final report.

FIVE-TWENTIES IN EUROPE.

A letter from Assistant Secretary Richardson, received to-day from London, says that seven millions of the five-twenties of '62 have come in from European holders for redemption, and that he expects that the total amount to be redeemed in Europe will be presented by December first, when the interest under the treasury notice ceases on the same. Treasurer Boutwell will be ready to redeem all that will be presented on December first, although it is thought the amounts will be large. The news from the syndicate continues to be favorable, however, for the exchange of the new bonds.

KENTUCKY'S CLAIMS.

The Supreme Court will hear the argument next Friday on the application of the State of Kentucky for mandamus against Secretary Boutwell to compel him to sign a warrant for the claim for the services of the home guard. The case will be first presented on the question of jurisdiction, which the Government desires, holding that under the constitution the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction, because the case is brought by a State against the Government and not against an individual. This point has never been decided. Solicitor General Bristow and Assistant Attorney General Hill will argue the case for the Secretary of the Treasury, and ex-Judge Casey, formerly of the Court of Claims, and Judge Geo. R. McKee, of Kentucky, represent the State.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Datus E. Coon, of Alabama, has been appointed United States Consul to Rio de Janeiro and Charles G. Dyer, of Illinois, Consul General at Beirut.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee, with the exception of Bayard and Scott, was in session to-day. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was in consultation with the committee.

MORE CADETS EXPELLED.

Secretary Robeson has issued an order expelling six more cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis for hazing, and says: "Let it be distinctly understood that the academy will be purified of this disgraceful practice, and the defiant spirit which now invokes its action, by the dismissal, if necessary, of every cadet, to the very last, who refuses the fullest obedience to the regulations on this subject."

INTERESTING TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that iron barges of foreign build can not be used on the Mississippi river in the transportation of grain to New Orleans.

CLAIMS COMMISSIONS.

The Civil Service Commission, to-day, was engaged in the consideration of the question as to what weight, if any, should be given to seniority of service in promotion.

The American and British Commission adjourned to-day until the 6th of December. One claim was rejected because of insufficiency of proof.

PHILADELPHIA PENSION AGENT.

Major Nevin was this afternoon formally appointed pension agent at Philadelphia in place of Major Calhoun.

THE CABINET MEETING

to-day was of three hours' duration. The President received no visitors either before or after the meeting, he being occupied in the preparation of his annual message.

THE MESSAGE

will be furnished to the press in the same way as heretofore, namely, manifold copies will be made and given to authorized representatives of the newspapers shortly after his private secretary shall leave the Executive department with copies of the official document for the two houses of Congress.

FROM FLORIDA.

Representatives Scofield and Lansing, the sub-Kuklux Committee who visited Florida, have returned to Washington. While there they examined a large number of witnesses. They say that in Jackson county in that State there have been 75 murders since 1868, and that there are now no white Republicans in that county. Although the condition of affairs generally is bad, there seems to be a little improvement over what it was two years ago.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

General Spinner will shortly issue a circular concerning the redemption of mutilated currency. It will provide that, after January 1st, more than half a note will be redeemed at its full value, and less than half a note will not be redeemed unless there is positive proof of the missing part having been destroyed.

CINCINNATI.

Struggle Between an Officer and an Alleged Counterfeit Money Vender—Ohio State Debt—A Church Sold—Burglary—Fatal Runaway—The Presbyterians of Chicago—Brutally Assaulted and Robbed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—A Deputy United States Marshal in endeavoring to arrest Joel Baker, charged with dealing in counterfeit money, at Celina, Mercer county, Ohio, yesterday, was attacked by two brothers named Brandon, who swore Baker should not be taken from Celina. The Marshal was severely bruised and cut, but succeeded in securing his prisoner, and brought him to this city last evening.

OHIO STATE DEBT.

The Ohio State debt has been reduced this year $735,115. The whole debt is now $8,995,099, of which over $49,000 bears no interest, the holders being notified that the State is ready to redeem it.

A CHURCH SOLD.

The Second Presbyterian church, on Fourth street, in this city, was yesterday sold for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The purchaser will remove the church building and erect a business block in its place.

BURGLARY.

The store of H. P. Leidec, in Middletown, Ohio, was entered by burglars last night. Twelve hundred dollars' worth of silks and lace goods were carried off. No clue to the robbers has yet been obtained.

The Little Rock (Ark.) City Council—Financial Condition to be Looked After, etc.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 17.—In the Council to-night a special committee was chosen to examine into the city's financial condition. By the city charter, the balloting for president was decided illegal, as the first Monday after the election is fixed for that purpose; consequently Alderman Kramer retains the chair. Nothing else was done of importance. It meets again on the 24th.

News from the North Carolina Kuklux Raiders.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A Raleigh (N. C.) dispatch of the 16th says fifty-three men were brought there yesterday from Rutherford and Cleveland counties, on the charge of Kukluxing a United States Commissioner named Scoggin, who recently shot a prisoner for talking saucy to him. Several new arrests had been made. Out of two hundred only sixty-five were retained for trial.

FOREIGN.

Subscription for the Widow and Children of Mark Lemon—King Amadeus Congratulated—Russia "Russianizing" the Baltic Provinces—Von Beust Explains why he Resigned—Canadian Census Returns, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VERDICT OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The court-martial in the case of the wreck of her Majesty's ship Megera has closed its deliberations, and rendered a verdict fully acquitting the captain, officers and crew. The result is generally accepted with satisfaction.

RESIGNATION.

The retirement of Sir Frank Ives Scudamore, as Assistant Postmaster General and superintendent of the Government postal telegraph systems is announced.

CHARITABLE SUBSCRIPTION.

A subscription for the widow and daughters of Mark Lemon has been opened.

DEATH OF A NEW YORKER.

Col. Jas. M. Sanderson, formerly of New York, and well known to the public here as manager of the Langham Hotel, died last night of disease of the heart.

SPAIN.

CONGRATULATING THE KING.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—A deputation consisting of Senators and Deputies in attendance upon the Cortes, together with ministers of the crown, waited this morning upon King Amadeus and presented their congratulations to his majesty on the first anniversary of his accession to the throne of Spain. The King, in response, gave the strongest assurances of his patriotism and devotion to the cause of recovering for Spain her position among the powers of Europe, and restoring her national industry and prosperity.

RAILWAY STRIKES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Strikes have been commenced by workmen in various parts of Spain, in obedience, it is reported, to signals from abroad.

The railway companies declare that the strike is the work of the Internationale.

AUSTRIA.

VON BEUST EXPLAINS.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—Count Beust, Chancellor of the Empire, has addressed a formal circular to diplomatic agents of the Austro-Hungarian Empire resident abroad, stating that his resignation was not based upon any political grounds, but upon reasons of a purely personal character.

The approval of the British Government of Count Beust's appointment to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at London has been received here.

THE REBELLIOUS DIET.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—It has transpired that Baron Von Kellersperg, leader of the new ministry and formerly Governor of Bohemia, recently, and with the consent of the Emperor, undertook the mission to Prague, with the object of endeavoring to convince the members of the Provincial Diet that it was for the interest of Bohemia to be represented in the Austrian Reichsrath. The Baron has just returned to Vienna, having been entirely unsuccessful in his mission.

RUSSIA.

"RUSSIANIZING" PROVINCES.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Government at St. Petersburg is vigorously engaged in the enterprise of "Russianizing" its provinces on the shore of the Baltic. Its latest movement toward this end is to declare the Russian the only official language to be used in public decrees, in the courts and in the churches.

ITALY.

THE POPE RELENTS.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope consents to the consecration of the church of St. Suare, which he had hitherto refused because the church was the private property of King Victor Emanuel.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—There is considerable interest awakened in all circles by the announcement that Gambetta will make a speech at Saint Quentin concerning public affairs.

OBERLIN, OHIO.

Third Day's Session of the National Congregational Conference—Reports of Committees, Discussions, Etc.

OBERLIN, Nov. 17.—The third day's session of the National Congregational Conference opened to-day with a larger attendance than on any previous day.

General business occupied the first hour of the regular session, in which the Committee on Credentials reported many additional names, and recommended that E. Fairchild, honorary member from Kentucky, be admitted to the full privileges of a regular delegate.

A committee on finance was chosen, which consisted of R. C. Barston, of Rhode Island, R. A. Farnsworth, of Massachusetts, and Douglass Putnam, of Ohio.

The rest of the forenoon was occupied with a debate upon the name of the organization, the question being taken up where it was left off at the close of the afternoon session of yesterday. After a long discussion, in which four names were moved and supported, viz: Conference, Council, Union and Association, finally, upon motion, a ballot was taken upon all the names together, one having a majority over all the others to be adopted, and in case no one had such majority the two having the highest number to be voted upon in order, which resulted in Council having the highest in the first choice and Union the highest in the second choice. These two were then submitted for a final vote. After an excited discussion the vote resulted in favor of Council, this title receiving 160 votes, and the choice was afterwards made unanimous by a special vote. The National Congregational Council thus stands as the permanent name of the organization.

The Council adjourned till afternoon immediately after the final vote was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The only work left in the afternoon for the entire completion of the organization of the Council was the final adoption of the constitution and the election of officers. Fifteen members were nominated for the office of moderator. The first ballot resulted in the election of Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, of Brooklyn.

Hon. E. B. Holton, moderator *pro tem*, invited his newly-elected successor to come upon the stand and enter at once on the duties of his office, amid cheers of greeting.

Mr. Buddington came up and addressed the Council in a few well-selected and appropriate words. He said that he desired to tender his thanks to the body for the honor which it had conferred upon him; that he would withdraw from accepting such a responsible position but for the fact that he had made it his determination to be always completely at the service of the people. In regard to the name which had been chosen by which the body should henceforth be known, he said that it was nothing strange that it had required so much time to determine. He congratulated the members upon the name which had been finally chosen to be handed down to ages to come as the name of the body, and prophesied that it would always be as free from stigma as are the words of the all will in our theology. He said that he felt a certain awe upon becoming the presiding officer of an organization, the greatness of whose influence upon posterity no one can tell. He would pray God to take possession of this and all successive councils until he shall himself reappear on earth. He was greeted with great applause at the close of his remarks.

He was followed by Hon. E. J. Holton, who spoke a few words in leaving the position of moderator pro tem.

The Council then proceeded to complete its organization by the election of the other officers, which was done without other delay than balloting, with the following result: Vice Moderators, Gen. O. O. Howard, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Portland, Oregon; Secretary, Rev. A. A. Quint, D. D., of New Bedford; Convention Registrar, Rev. Wm. H. Moore, of Berlin; Convention Treasurer, Chas. G. Hammond, of Chicago.

A committee was then appointed to draw up a code of by-laws, consisting of A. H. Quint, W. Q. Merriman, H. C. Bartlett, S. Holmes, O. O. Howard, W. J. Buddington and A. C. Barston. The entire work of organization was thus completed, and the National Congregational Council made an active and distinct body.

An appropriate prayer was then offered, and a hymn sung, after which the half hour remaining before time for adjournment was occupied in hearing short remarks from delegates of foreign churches.

Rev. Wm. F. Clark, of Guelph, Ontario, and Rev. E. H. Marling, of Toronto, Canada, spoke, as also Rev. Mr. Helwig, representative of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

A provisionary committee to make the necessary preparations for the meeting of 1874 was then appointed, consisting of Rev. H. M. Storrs, Rev. Mr. Bleckford, Deacon Ezra Farnsworth, President Andrews, President Merriman, John B. Page and Rev. J. E. Dwinell.

The afternoon session then adjourned.

In the evening the first church was again crowded, and able papers were read as follows:

Foreign missions—Rev. Dr. Clark, of Boston.

Home mission—Dr. Ray, of Chicago.

Church extension—President Merriman, of Ripon.

Work of the American missionary association—Rev. M. E. Strieby, of Newark.

Work of college societies—Rev. H. P. Butterfield, of Boston.

The exercises were interspersed with music from the choir and musical religious exercises.

A Sharp Forger in Limbo.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Wm. A. Webb, Jr., alias Wiggin, was committed for trial to-day, in default of $2,500 bail, charged with obtaining money on forged certificates in aid of Sabbath schools. He appears to have operated in the same line in Brooklyn, Albany, Philadelphia and Western cities.

NEW YORK.

The Hiding Defaulters—Tweed's Latest Dodge—Burglarized—Vanderbilt's Depot—Fight Among Operatives—One Killed and Several Wounded—Progress of the Mansfield-Fisk Case—Municipal Troubles—The 564th Anniversary of the Independence of Switzerland—Failure of the Guardian Savings Institution—Aid for Chicago Churches, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A communication printed this morning alleges that Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward are hiding in the Americus club house, at Greenwich, Connecticut. Woodward, who is a resident at Norwalk, Conn., has been disposing of his property there, and has been in constant communication with his attorneys.

SUBSIDING.

The cholera excitement has about subsided. There are now forty-one cholera patients in the hospital at Westbank; all doing well. The only new case yesterday was that of Anna Atger, aged 11 years, who was removed from the Delaware to the hospital.

BALLARD, THE COUNTERFEITER.

The government offers one thousand dollars reward for the rearrest of Ballard, who escaped from jail Tuesday night. He is considered the most dangerous counterfeiter in the world.

TWEED'S LATEST.

The counsel of Tweed have served on Chas. O'Conor a demurrer "that the plaintiffs have not legal capacity to sue in the action; that the complaint does not state sufficient facts for constituting a cause of action; that the complaint is defective by not including the Mayor, Aldermen, Supervisors and Commonalty of the city as defendants. The point raised is that there is no legal right in the people maintained in such an action.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Tribune, editorially, says that the choice of localities for holding the National Republican Convention for 1872 is narrowed down to Cincinnati and New York. The Executive Committee will make the selection on January 11, next.

BURGLARIZED.

A U. S. bonded warehouse, in Laight street, was burglarized on Wednesday night of $12,000 worth of silks, belonging to H. B. Claflin. No arrests.

VANDERBILT'S DEPOT.

The City Register asks the Board of Coroners to investigate the deaths at Vanderbilt's depot on Forty-second street. He says only two deaths have been reported, while seven persons have been killed. Only one out of the seven said to be killed has yet been found, and the coroners and police do not know how burial permits for the other six cases were obtained.

ROBERTS EXPLAINS.

Marshall O. Roberts writes a letter to the Times, stating that he was misled by false accounts furnished him by ring members of the city government last year into signing a certificate indorsing the correctness of the financial books of the city. He says that at the time neither he nor Messrs. Moses Taylor and J. J. Astor had any idea that the Controller was a cheat and fraud, and takes much blame upon himself for falling into such a snare.

TWEED'S BONDSMEN.

Jay Gould has withdrawn from Tweed's bail bonds. His withdrawal is due to his unwillingness to be examined as to his sufficiency by the counsel for the prosecution, which was to have been demanded. It was their intention to prove that legal claims against Gould probably counterbalance the amount for which he was pledged. Three friends of Tweed were substituted for Gould. These are Jacob Vanderpool, no occupation; Chas. G. Cornell, registrar, and Charles Devlin, contractor. Their justification is set down for Nov. 23d. It is expected that within two days Tweed's counsel will ask an extension of time in which to file an answer.

SHERMAN INTERVIEWED.

Gen. Sherman stated to a reporter that Wisconsin soldiers were conspicuously brave during the war and that no other State made more work. He thinks that Union men of the South were never a very fine class, and that many of the ex-Confederates should have been appointed to governmental positions.

FISK-MANSFIELD.

A number of prominent Wall-street brokers will be called to testify concerning Fisk and Gould in the Mansfield suit to-morrow. Various efforts to serve papers in the Mansfield-Fisk case on Peter B. Sweeny have failed. Sweeny is keeping himself out of the way.

METHODIST MISSION WORK.

The annual session of the Methodist Missionary Society is being held here. Bishops Scott, Morris, Simpson and Ames are present. An appropriation was made for missions during the next year in the various countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and among the foreign population in the United States aggregating $670,000.

BLOODY FIGHT.

A fight among hands in a chair factory in Trenton, yesterday, resulted in the killing of John Bradley, and wounding several others.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The official organ of the Western Union Telegraph Company states that the British Government has not commenced negotiations for the purchase of the Atlantic cable, and no London syndicate have paid a dollar for the privilege of purchasing the cable within nine days. It says the proposition to purchase the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph, whose lines are in Newfoundland, has not been entertained.

FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Staats Zeitung has received $2,800 for the relief of the sufferers by the forest fires. The Arion Vocal Society have contributed $2,350 for the same object.

HALL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mayor Hall, it is stated, has Tweed's resignation in his possession, conditional upon the appointment of a gentleman selected by himself. Hall also says he has tendered appointments to the successors to Sweeny, Hilton and Fields, as commissioners of Parks, considering that the Democratic reformers won the victory, and are entitled to fill the offices and direct the party affairs.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Affidavits taken by the committee of the Democratic reformers show glaring frauds by inspectors of election in the First ward. Startling developments are expected.

THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.

The agents of the steamer Franklin declare her passengers are doing well, and there is no sign of the disease spreading. The vessel is being fumigated, and will soon be brought to the city.

ESCAPED COUNTERFEITERS.

Marshal Sharpe has, in consequence of the escape of the counterfeiters from Ludlow-street jail, called the attention of Attorney General Akerman to the advisability of the erection of a Government jail here.

ALLEGED COMPLICITY.

Robert Foster has been arrested and held in $3,000 bail, charged with being concerned with Jim Irving in the assault upon Deputy Marshal Dowley.

BREED, THE FORGER.

Arthur X. Breed, the forger, was sentenced to three years in the State Prison and a fine of $15,000, to stand committed until paid.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

The case of Jane Madden, for the recovery of $50,000 from the Staten Island Railroad Company for the death of her husband by the explosion of the Westfield, resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

IN THE FISK-STOKES CASE

to-day the arguments were heard before Judge Brady on the motion to show cause why Judge Pratt's stay of proceedings on the order removing the trial to New York county should not be vacated. The injunction is so far vacated as to allow Miss Mansfield to talk to counsel.

BAD FOR ALEXIS.

The commander of the Russian steamer Bogatire reports that he experienced the most severe storm he has ever known after parting company with the Shetland. The missing vessel must have encountered fearful weather to be so long unheard of.

BANK FAILURE.

The Guardian Savings Institution on Chatham street, founded by its president, Wm. M. Tweed, was unable to meet the demand of one of its depositors and to-day Judge Barnard appointed a receiver. The Public Administrator's fund of $59,000, arising from the property of persons dying without heirs, was in the same institution. The Controller issued a warrant to remove it to the Union Trust Company, and to-day the warrant was returned, the funds not forthcoming. The bank trustees say there are abundant assets in bonds and mortgages not readily available.

SWISS CELEBRATION.

The 564th anniversary of the independence of Switzerland was celebrated to-night at Cabourger Hall by the Swiss residents.

REBUILDING CHICAGO CHURCHES.

On Sunday next collections will be taken up in all the Catholic churches in this city to assist the Catholic Bishop of Chicago to rebuild the churches and asylum destroyed by the recent great fire.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., had a collection in his church in this city last Sunday for the benefit of St. John's church, Chicago, and told his congregation that they must rebuild St. John's church.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—P. M.

The Gold market was dull throughout the day, with all the business at 111@111⅛. The rates paid for carrying were ½ and 3 ℘ cent. to flat for borrowing.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $29,500,000.

The Government bond market was strong and higher. It is noticeable that the 5 ℘ cent. coupon issues are all above par in gold, some being as high as 1⅛@1¼ premium. The cable reports a very strong market in London for securities and that United States bonds are [illegible] the highest price ever attained. Five-twenties of 1862 are about 1 ℘ cent. above par in gold. In the general improvement new United States 5s have advanced to ⅛ ℘ cent. discount. There is a difference in price in the '62s called in by the Secretary of the Treasury and those not called in.

The Stock market at the opening was weak, but became strong before the first call. The most active stocks have been Union Pacific, which has risen nearly 2 ℘ cent. since morning, and Western Union, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore and New York Central. It is given out that the Pacific Mail party are manipulating Union Pacific. Reading has been very strong. It is rumored on the street that a fresh speculation is to be begun in Ohios and Union Pacific. It has transpired that a considerable amount of the latter has been taken for Amsterdam account. The market at the close was heavy and lower, with the principal dealings in Wabash Western Union and Pacific Mail.

The Money market was very easy at 5@6 ℘ cent., with exceptional loans at 4 ℘ cent.

Southern State securities on the last call were lower in Tennessees and weak in new South Carolinas, and generally steady in other bonds.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	[illegible]
Coupons of 1862	117⅛
Coupons of 1864	111⅛
Coupons of 1865	111⅛
Coupons of 1865, new	111⅛
Coupons of 1867	114⅛
Coupons of 1868	115
Ten-forties	115
Currency 6's	109⅛
	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96	Old Virginia	60
Old Tennessee	66⅛	Old N. Carolina	38
New Tennessee	66⅛	New N. Carolina	20
New Virginia	66⅛		

STOCKS.

Canton	69⅛	New Jersey Cent'l	108⅛
Western U. Tel'gh	67⅛	St. Paul	56
Quicksilver	22⅛	Do. preferred	78
Adams Express	87	Tol. & Wabash	61⅛
Wells & Fargo	56	Do. preferred	80⅛
American Express	59⅛	Ft. Wayne	96
U. S. Express	57⅛	Terre Haute	18
Pacific Mail	40⅛	Do. preferred	51
N. Y. Central, con.	91⅛	Chicago & Alton	116⅛
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip.	87	Do. preferred	120
Erie	30⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	40⅛
Erie preferred	65	C. C. & C.	85⅛
Harlem	123	Burlington	125
Do. preferred	123⅛	Lake Shore	85⅛
Reading	111⅛	C. C. & Ind. C.	18⅛
Michigan Central	121	Ill. Cent.	133
Pittsburgh	123	Union Pacific	26⅛
Northwestern	60	Cent'l Pac. bonds	102⅛
Do. preferred	90	Union Pac. bonds	90⅛
Rock Island	101⅛		

LAKE ERIE.

Five Vessels Wrecked in the Vicinity of Long Point.

Large Number of Lives Lost.

PORT ROWAN, ONT., Nov. 17.—The following vessels were driven ashore on Long Point Wednesday:

The bark P. C. Sherman rolled over on the end of the point. Her crew left the vessel in a boat, and were driven out into the lake. They are supposed to have been lost. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

The schooner A. C. King went ashore two miles west of the light with 22,000 bushels of corn. The crew were saved and probably the cargo.

The propeller Evergreen City went ashore eighteen miles west of the lighthouse, with no cargo. The crew were saved, but the vessel is supposed to be a total loss.

The brig Resolute went ashore at the lighthouse, and will prove a total loss. Two of her crew, one man and one woman, were frozen to death. The balance of her crew were saved, having come ashore on pieces of the wreck.

The schooner Saxon was driven ashore last night, and cannot be gotten off.

CREW OF THE SHERMAN.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—The crew of the bark P. C. Sherman, lost off Long Point, arrived here to-day. They drifted across the lake in an open boat, and were twenty hours exposed to the cold and a heavy sea. The stewardess died on the terrible passage from exposure.

DETROIT.

The Army of the Cumberland Reunion—Scheme to Erect an Equestrian Statue to General Thomas—Election of Officers—Next Place of Meeting, Etc.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 16.—At the business session of the society of the Army of the Cumberland this morning, the committee on the subject of erecting a monument to General Thomas reported several suggestions through the chairman, General Hooker. The scheme proposed is to erect an equestrian statue of colossal size to the General, and to raise the necessary funds by small subscriptions from the survivors of the army of the Cumberland and from such citizens at large as may feel disposed to give small amounts. Gen. Hooker objected to the submitting of the subscription to the public, fearing, if left in that shape, the monument would never be erected. He thought that it should be built by the soldiers of the Cumberland army, and that Mrs. Thomas should be consulted as to its location. If she prefers the Central Park in New York, let it go there; but if she had not a preference, he would say that it should be erected at Washington. As General Thomas' character was national, his monument, erected by his comrades-in-arms, should be built on national ground. He therefore moved that the plan previously recommended by General Rosecrans be so amended as to limit the subscription to the soldiers of the army of the Cumberland, and to provide that the location should be the city of Washington, if Mrs. Thomas had no objection. The plan was so amended, and was then unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers of the association, who were unanimously chosen: President, Major General W. S. Rosecrans. Vice Presidents—Illinois, Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan; Ohio, Gen. O. C. Maxwell; Indiana, Gen. Wm. Grose; Kentucky, Gen. Benj. H. Bristow; Tennessee, Gen. H. P. Thurston; New York, Gen. Joseph Hooker; Iowa, General William Vanderburn; Michigan, General J. G. Parkhurst; New Jersey, General J. W. Mindell; Kansas, General John A. Martin; District of Columbia, General Henry Stone; Minnesota, General J. W. Bishop; Pennsylvania, Colonel Nisman M. Smith; Wisconsin, General J. C. Starkwether; Missouri, General J. M. Schofield; Connecticut, General Frank S. Bond. Corresponding Secretary, General H. Cist, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Colonel John W. Steele, Ohio; Treasurer, Colonel J. S. Fullerston, St. Louis.

September 18th and 19th, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio, was the time and place selected for the next meeting.

The banquet to-night was a fine affair. The usual toasts and responses were made. The assemblage broke up at a late hour.

SCRANTON, PA.

The Great Scare There on Thursday—Caving in of a Mine—Twenty Acres of Ground in the Center of the City Going Under—Great Loss of Property, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A special dispatch from Scranton reports that the caving in of the mine at Hyde Park created great excitement. The first shock felt was at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when the people fled terror-stricken from their dwellings. The caving of the ground, which occurred over the Oxford mine, caused a settling in of the buildings overhead of some two feet. The area of ground caved was in all about twenty acres.

The damage to property was over $30,000. Immense fissures were made in the principal avenues and streets. Many houses will have to be pulled down.

The postoffice has sunk some eighteen inches, and still continues settling. The whole damage is not over, as the ground is still settling.

The mines will be deserted at Scranton.

Various streets are crowded by people discussing the situation. The vein which caved in is known as the Diamond vein, and is 240 feet below the surface. It was worked out ten years ago, previous to its purchase by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature Working on the Tax Bill—A Former Federal General Elected Mayor of Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 17.—The lower branch of the Legislature to-day fixed the rate of taxation at forty cents on each hundred dollars' worth of property. The present rate is sixty cents. The bill is not yet matured, and will have to go to the other branch.

General John T. Wilder, formerly of the Federal army, has been elected Mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn. His brigade of mounted infantry fired the first hostile shot into that place during the war. He is now engaged in developing the resources of that section of Tennessee, and enjoys the confidence of all parties.

Daring Attempt to Rob an Express Car—A Plucky Messenger—Death of an Old Citizen.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—A bold attempt was made at Tupelo, Miss., a few nights since, to rob the express car on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which was frustrated by the messenger presenting a pistol at the head of the first man that entered the car, forcing him to jump from the train while in motion.

Major John H. Bills, a pioneer citizen of Hardeman county, died yesterday.

PITTSBURGH.

The Largest Run of Coal That Ever Left Pittsburgh—Attempt to Kill a Newspaper Man.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17.—Fifty-nine steamers, with about six million bushels of coal, left for Cincinnati and Louisville on the present rise, being the largest coal shipment ever made from this port.

This evening a man named James Robinson attempted to kill John W. Pittock, one of the proprietors of the Evening Leader, the ball just grazing his head. The difficulty grew out of a publication in reference to Robinson.

General Sherman and his party of military sight-seers went down to the Wabash yesterday morning, and probably sailed last night.

FOUR MILLIONS.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad Case in the Court of Appeals—Arguments of Judge Stanley Matthews for Plaintiffs and Hon. M. C. Johnson for Defendants.

A Full Report.

COURT OF APPEALS, FRANKFORT, Nov. 16, 1871.

Judge Matthews commenced his argument by saying that he esteemed it a professional distinction to appear before that court, to be associated with colleagues so distinguished, and confronted by gentlemen no less distinguished for worth and ability. He fully recognized the gravity of the cause in which he was engaged, and which no man who rightly appreciated the practical administration of justice according to the well-settled principles of jurisprudence could approach without emotion, involving as it did the memory of the dead and the hopes and expectations of the living, who believed they were seeking rights of which they had been unjustly deprived.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The plaintiffs' case, he said, rested on two alternative propositions. The first was that R. B. Bowler, by virtue of his fiduciary relation to the railway corporation, being one of its directors, could only purchase the property and hold it as a trustee for the company, without regard to any question of actual fraud.

The second alternative proposition was that his conduct in that purchase, and in the means of bringing it about, coupled with his relation to the corporation, was fraudulent. He would confine himself to the discussion of the first of these propositions, dismissing from the case all consideration of any alleged or imputed fraud. This course relieved him from what would be a most painful and disagreeable duty. Whatever might be thought by those not acquainted with the true spirit of the legal profession, it was nevertheless true that no genuine lawyer loved to detract from the reputation of the living, much less of the dead.

THE LATE R. B. BOWLER.

It is apparent that R. B. Bowler was the principal managing director of the company; he was also a large creditor of the company; he was active in all its affairs and in all its litigations. He was always found present wherever his presence was necessary for the protection of his own interest. He was vigilant; he was determined; he was pressing, but always in his character and capacity of creditor. Never once does it appear that in person or by proxy he elevated so much as the weight of his little finger to represent to the court anything that might seem like indulgence in behalf of the corporation of which he stood forth to the world and to the stockholders as the principal representative and reliance.

He did not wish to be misunderstood. He was not assuming that Mr. Bowler was guilty of any actual fraud; as far as his argument was concerned, it might be taken for granted that Bowler was the very opposite of what he was described to be by his colleague, Mr. Fisk, and that all his zeal, vigilance and activity, instead of being displayed on his own behalf, had been in behalf of the corporation he represented. That did not affect the position one iota. The important point was that there was an opportunity for a great fraud, a gigantic spoliation; that, taking men at their average standard, though R. B. Bowler might have been far above it, there was an overwhelming temptation to commit fraud, and the means were all prepared. There was then the opportunity, the occasion, the temptation, the means; nothing wanting but the man. Now was R. B. Bowler that man? The speaker did not say he was. Their honors would have to decide what the average man would do under the circumstances. Supposing some professional speculator in railroad corpses, some man whose business it is to hunt up the grave-yards for the dead bodies of poor, bankrupt, insolvent corporations, and exhume them and bring them into the dissecting room, and sell them for what may be made by cutting them up. Such men lived, for the speaker could go into Wall street or William street in New York and find out their dens, or could go on to Fifth avenue and point out their palaces in which they rioted on their ill gotten gains of which they had robbed the widow and the fatherless. Suppose some unprincipled scoundrel had smelt, like birds of prey do, the carcass of some poor Western road, and went secretly to work, arranged his plans by which the holders of the first mortgages became alarmed lest their securities were destroyed; suppose he obtained the confidence of some of the directors, supposing he so manipulated as to prepare the way for a suit, a foreclosure and sale, put himself into the board and became its leading spirit to direct all its operations, who financiered for himself and not for his constituents, and having brought about the sale it turned out that he was the purchaser, and that as a whole he made just such a record as this. Could his friends be proud? He might defy all proof of actual fraud, for when such acts were caged by the rule of human evidence and human law, he might entirely escape from the care and subtlety with which he covered up his tracks. The court did not pretend to arrest all fraud, but it had the power and the will not to sanction wrongs done by virtue of the opportunities of a trusteeship.

RECORDS OF THE CASE.

Counsel proceeded to show by an analysis of the record of proceedings in the Fayette Circuit Court that the sale of the road was brought about in opposition to the original intention of Winslow, the complainant in the case, and upon terms as to the sale incorporated into the decree by which it was apparent that a person situated as R. B. Bowler, largely interested as a creditor and desiring to obtain the ownership of the road through the sale, had provided the opportunity and means of effecting a fraud if he had been so inclined. The attention of the court was called to the importance of this case as not furnishing a precedent by which another person in Mr. Bowler's situation, designing a fraud, might be protected by a decision which would enable him safely to effect it.

Judge Matthews then took up one by one the various preliminary objections raised by the defense to the application of the principle that a trustee for the management of property should not be allowed to purchase it for his own individual benefit at a judicial sale.

The first was that a corporation was dissolved by the mere fact that it had been stripped of its property by the sale, which he characterized as a fallacy, taking for granted the thing to be proven, inasmuch as the very question at issue was whether the company had been legally deprived of its property, and that assumption could not be shown to be true except by the final decision in the case. It could not be made use of as an objection to its prosecution.

The next point argued was that the Kenton Circuit Court had rightful jurisdiction of the case, notwithstanding the claim on the other side that a bill in the nature of a bill of review to impeach a decree for fraud must be brought in the very court in which the decree had been rendered, and the further objection that the Fayette Circuit Court had still the custody of this property for the purpose of executing its decree.

The counsel claimed that this was an original proceeding, which might properly be brought in any forum. The proper parties, the defendants, could be served with a process, as it sought neither to impeach the original decree nor to disturb the custody of the Fayette Circuit Court, but simply to claim from the defendants, who acquired their title under that decree, to be declared to be trustees of the property for their (the plaintiffs') benefit, and to reconvey it to them on equitable terms.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT WAS THE ROAD SOLD?

The next point was the claim of the defendants that the plaintiffs were estopped by the sale and the confirmation in the Fayette Circuit Court, to which it was answered that there was nothing inconsistent in the claim now made with the integrity and validity of that sale, but simply to convert it into a sale for the benefit of the corporation instead of for the benefit of the purchaser; that the exceptions which had been filed and the confirmation of the sale by certain stockholders, and the judgment rendered overruling those exceptions, were not based upon the idea that the court was then deciding in what character Bowler purchased, but left that open to be litigated hereafter, it not being drawn in question in that case how he made his purchase; the court being satisfied that as he was the highest and best bidder, it should stand as a sale notwithstanding he may have purchased as trustee for others. In the next place, that the judgment overruling the exceptions of these stockholders was no conclusive bar upon the present appellant, which was the corporation itself. The stockholders being admitted to defend and except in their original cause for their own separate and distinct interest, and not on behalf of the corporation, and the corporation could not be bound by anything done in that case, or between it and Bowler, because of the fiduciary relation then existing, and it must not be supposed to have been acting or omitting to act under his influence.

AS TO THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The Judge then referred to the application of the defense, arising upon the Kentucky statute of limitations, which he undertook to show prescribed for actions of this character, a limitation of fifteen years, the present being an equitable action for the recovery of the title and possession of real estate.

If it were not so, the bar of the statute did not apply in favor of Bowler and his representatives, because, being non-residents of the State, the statute could not begin to run in their favor until they could be served with process within the State; and, furthermore, that there was an express exception in the statute, whereby it was provided that the bar of time should not be applicable to cases for the enforcement of a continuous trust, which this has been alleged to be.

That as to the lapse of time, independent of the statute it rested upon the general practice of equity, applying by analogy the time prescribed by the statute for similar actions, which in this case would be the action for the recovery of real estate, and that no mere delay or laches on the part of the appellant in failing to bring its suit could be charged against him as a bar, unless he had neglected to sue for the whole period prescribed by the statute itself.

That as to the defense of acquiescence, that must be taken to mean something more than mere passive assent or neglect to sue regarding some act or omission, or conduct on the part of the complainant amounting to an estoppel, on the faith of which the defendants had altered their condition, and as to which there was no proof in this case, it being shown had not in any respect changed their condition in consequence of any acquiescence or conduct of the appellants, for it had done everything that had been done upon the reliance which they placed upon the original title.

TRUSTEES PURCHASING TRUST PROPERTY.

In conclusion, Judge Matthews proceeded to show that the general principles which incapacitate trustees from purchasing trust property applied to this case, which could not be considered as falling within any exceptions to that rule. It was not claimed that there could be exceptions, save of two kinds. The first was where the trustee had purchased with the assent of the beneficiary. Here there was no such consent [illegible] alleged acts of the stockholders could not amount [illegible] the rule that classes or parties [illegible] strictness in the application of the rule to individuals.

The other exception [illegible] where the sale had been made to a trustee with the sanction of the court, which he claimed to mean, that it must have been done upon a petition [illegible] for that express purpose, and that [illegible] in cases where the parties, being [illegible] ability, were capable of acting for themselves [illegible] except such as being under disability were in [illegible] of acting for themselves.

After citing varied authorities, the counsel concluded by expressing his conviction that the court in its determination to uphold truth, justice, equity, honesty and fair dealing, as best conducing to man's interests here as well as hereafter, would give the present case their most earnest and thoughtful consideration.

ARGUMENT OF HON. M. C. JOHNSON FOR DEFENDANTS.

The closing argument on the part of the defense was made by Hon. M. C. Johnson. It was an able and exhaustive exposition of the facts and law of the case, especially on the points of the insolvency of the company at the period of the sale, the absence of all fraud on the part of Mr. Bowler, and the right of Bowler to purchase the property and securities of the company while a director.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In an action of James Winslow and others against the company, in August, 1859, in the Fayette Circuit Court, a judgment was rendered for the sale of the property and franchises of said Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. In pursuance of this judgment the sale was made by W. A. Dudley, Commissioner, at public auction, in Lexington, Ky., on the 9th of October following, to R. B. Bowler, at the price of $1,125,000. The Commissioner reported his sale to the court and the full compliance of Bowler with the terms of the sale.

The only parties who excepted to the sale were Branham and others, being a majority of and representing in that suit all the stockholders. They excepted on the ground, first that the judgment ordering the sale was contrary to law and void; secondly, that the judgment ordering the sale was inequitable and the sale not necessary for the payment of the debts of the company when they became due; thirdly, because W. H. Gedge, the ostensible bidder, and R. B. Bowler, the actual bidder, were, at the time of the sale, directors of the company, and in the matter of said sale acting against the direct interests and expressed will of the stockholders, and that they purchased for their individual benefit; and, finally, because the road sold for not more than half of its actual and present value.

These exceptions were considered by the court and overruled on the 29th Oct., the sale being confirmed. An appeal was prayed for and granted. The subsequent proceedings of the Fayette Circuit Court in that action placed Bowler in possession and control of the railroad, rolling stock, other property and franchises, adjudicated upon the validity and priority of debts claiming an interest in the proceeds of the sale, and distributed the purchase money among the creditors according to their adjudicated rights. The action is still pending in that court for the purpose of compelling the purchaser and his assignees to comply with the terms of the sale, paying interest on the mortgage bonds and principal when it matures, keeping the road and equipments in order, and making good the renewal and sinking funds, $50,000 each, required by the judgment to be annually paid, for the purposes of securing the perpetuity of the property and the certain and punctual payment of the principal of the debt.

All persons having a lien upon, or an interest legal or equitable in the property or franchises of the railroad company, were made parties to the action. These parties were James Winslow, trustee of the second and third mortgages, and plaintiff in the action; second, the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, representing the stockholders and all general interests; third, the trustees of the first mortgage, who represented the bondholders under that mortgage; fourth, income bondholders, and, lastly, stockholders, representing all stockholders.

The present suit was instituted in the Kenton Circuit Court on the 30th of September, 1865, by the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, against R. B. Bowler's representatives and others. Its objects were, first, to set aside the sale and purchase by Bowler; secondly, to obtain for plaintiffs the benefit of Bowler's purchase, treating him, in his purchase, as trustee for plaintiff, and holding him to an equitable account.

The grounds upon which relief was asked were the fraud of Bowler and the violation of the trust reposed in him as a director. R. B. Bowler was charged with various wrongful acts, and inducing the Board of Directors by his influence to commit others.

He is charged with issuing the $800,000 circular, which, it is alleged, was a false and exaggerated estimate of the amount of money necessary to make the Covington and Lexington railroad a first-class road. Secondly—That he depreciated the credit and value of the bonds of the company, so that he was enabled to purchase large amounts at very low prices, and then kept off competition in the sale. Third—That he influenced the Board of Directors to cease paying interest on the bonds, although the net income was sufficient to pay said interest, but was otherwise applied. Fourth—That he persuaded several of the second-mortgage bondholders to sign the requisition on Winslow, trustee, to institute suit for a foreclosure and sale; and, finally, that these wrong doings resulted in a suit, which terminated in the foreclosure and sale at which Bowler became purchaser at a great sacrifice.

THE DEFENSE.

To all of which the defendants answer, first, as to jurisdiction, that the Fayette Circuit Court and not the Kenton Circuit Court has jurisdiction of the causes of action in the suit; and further, that all said causes are involved in the aforementioned suit in the Fayette Court, and barred by conclusive decisions in that case.

As to limitation, they answer that cause of action is barred by the failure to prosecute in due time.

As to defense on the merits, they deny all the material allegations of facts as well as conclusions of law, essential to the plaintiffs' cause of action, and finally, that Ernst, Stevenson, Keith, Gedge and Hathaway were purchasers in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice, knowledge, or belief, of any of the alleged frauds having been committed.

After showing that foreclosure and sale of the road were inevitable, counsel said that, in all the elements which could constitute a fair sale, this one had never been exceeded. Great publicity had been given to it by bills and advertisements, the great number of bidders and [illegible], ample time for bidding, and the perfect impartiality and intelligence of the commissioners of sale. During the interval of 20 days between the sale and its confirmation, no person or combination of persons could be found to make an advance bid.

The declining of Mr. Bowler's offer to the stockholders nearly two months after the confirmation of the sale, and Bowler's sale of the whole property at a reduction of $125,000 from the price he paid were additional facts tending to show that his purchase of the road was not a sacrifice.

The above is but the briefest outline of the positions taken in the long and able argument of Mr. Johnson.

TELEGRAMS.

The steamers Russia and Thuringia arrived at London yesterday.

The steamship Dacian, from the Mediterranean, reached New York last evening.

John L. Beveridge's majority for Congressman at large in Illinois will be about 19,500.

A colored Republican general committee was organized in New York Thursday night.

The latest election returns from New Jersey give Parker, for Governor, a majority of one thousand and seven.

The owner of Harry Bassett offers to run him against any horse in the world for $20,000 a side, from one to four miles.

A panic was occasioned in a Brooklyn school yesterday by the explosion of a boiler in an adjoining building. Nobody hurt.

THE DOMINION.

CENSUS RETURNS.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 17.—To-day's Gazette contains the census returns for 1871, showing the total population of the Dominion to be 3,484,924, an average increase of about 12⅞ per cent. since 1861. The present population of Ontario is 1,620,842; Quebec, 1,190,505; New Brunswick, 285,777, and Nova Scotia, 387,800. The per cent. of increase in the last ten years is—Ontario, 16 1-10; Quebec, 7 1-5; New Brunswick, 13⅛; Nova Scotia, 17 1-5.

Sir John A. McDonald is reported to be very sick.

Heavy Frosts—All Danger from Yellow Fever Past.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17.—Accounts from all sections of the interior report black frosts, which occurred Thursday morning. They have been general throughout this and adjacent States, ice having been formed here during the last two nights.

All danger from yellow fever has ceased, and trains arriving are filled with returning refugees.

The thermometer at 4 o'clock this morning marked 39.

The Storm in Maine—Loss of Lumber and Wood—Detention of Trains.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 17.—The storm swept away about 50,000 feet of lumber and 200 cords of wood at Ogunquit harbor. Trains on the Eastern railroad are not expected to cross Hampton flats for a day or two yet.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17, Night.—Monongahela eight feet five inches and falling. Nearly six million bushels of coal, for Cincinnati, Louisville and below, got out on this rise without accident to a single tow as far as heard from.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, Noon.—The river has fallen 1 inch, with 4 feet 8 inches in the channel. Weather clear and cool. Smart frost last night.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, Night.—River four feet six inches and stationary. Clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 17, Night.—Clear and cold. Mercury 46 at noon. River risen three inches. Port list—Down—Rose Hite, 8 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Eddyville, 6 P. M. Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; Ruby, 5 P. M.; Jas. E. Rankin, 5 P. M. Umpire momentarily expected. Business active.

CAIRO, Nov. 17, Noon.—Arrived—Alice, from Memphis, at 10 P. M.; Mary E. Forsythe, New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Maysville, Ohio river, 10; Mohawk, St. Louis, 11. Departed—Grand Tower, for Memphis, at 10 P. M.; Glencoe, New Orleans, 11; Alice, St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Maysville, South, 11. Clear and cool.

CAIRO, Nov. 17, Night.—Arrived—Julia, from Vicksburg at 3 P. M.; Burksville, from Evansville at 3; Marble City, from St. Louis at 6; Argonaut, from St. Louis at 7. Departed—Mohawk, for New Orleans at 6 P. M.; Julia, for St. Louis at 6; Bee, for St. Louis at 6; Burksville, for Evansville at 7. River stationary. Weather clear and warmer. Thermometer 52.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17, Night.—Arrived—Colorado, from Vicksburg; Andy Johnson, from New Orleans; Belle Memphis, from Memphis; Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; Arkansas, from Shreveport. Departed—Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; City of Chester, for Memphis. River rose slightly during the day, but stationary to-night; weather alternately clear and cloudy.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17, Night.—Weather clear and pleasant; river rising. Departed—Dardanelle, Arkansas river; S. S. Merrill and Belle Pike, for St. Louis; City of Alton, for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 17, Night.—Down: Atlantic and barges, 4 P. M.; R. E. Lee, 8 P. M.; Susie Silver, 1 A. M. Up: Lucy Bertram, 5 P. M. Cool and clear. River rising.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 17, Night.—River still falling. Roseville left for New Orleans [illegible]. Clebun arrived.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, Night.—Arrived—F. W. Strader and Shannon, from St. Louis. Departed—City of Quincy, for St. Louis; Tidal Wave, for Arkansas river.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

Bardstown Grieving over the Enormities of the Nashville Railroad.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

BARDSTOWN, KY., Nov. 16, 1871.

Believing our interests and the interest of all the towns and country dependent upon the transportation of chattels and merchandise upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad are identified with the growing prosperity of your city, and from thirty years of business transactions with some of your high-toned gentlemen, merchants and manufacturers, from many of whom it has been my good fortune to receive favors of credit enabling me to support my family, prompt this communication. Our town and county, like all other places contiguous to the railroad, are tributary to your greatness and prosperity. Louisville, to the State at large, is as the heart is to the human being, and whenever disease affects the remotest pulsation of the heart its vitality is affected, until the disease is removed. An independent press in a city is the physician of the body corporate, and a sure panacea when administered in justice; and that justice may be done to an ill-treated community, I hope you will give this publication, and future ones, detailing truths, until our community be justly dealt by. I wish to show how the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company discriminate against the people who live along the line of the road. The managers of the L. and N. road appear to consider the question of dividends alone in their course towards the people on the line of the road, without regard to justice or expediency. To this point, the liberal use of free passes to our Legislators, and the employment of able and influential lobyists, they have obtained amendments to their charter they desired, however opposed to the original intent of that instrument. But the time approaches when an aroused constituency will demand of their representatives, and other officers elected by the people, protection against such soulless monopolies. But of this hereafter. For the facts we will take coal first. The freight for coal from the mines along the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad to the city of Louisville for an average distance of about one hundred and thirteen miles is per car $20 15.

Of this $20 15 the E. and P. railroad receives for a distance of 71 miles	$12 65
The L. and N. railroad for 42 miles	7 50
	$20 15

But if the same coal is left at Shepherdsville, 19 miles nearer the mines, the rate charged will be E. and P. railroad

E. and P. railroad	$12 65
L. and N. railroad	11 00
	$23 65

Or $3 50-100 more for 19 miles less transportation.

But if this same coal is to be left at Bardstown the rates are to E. and P. railroad.

E. and P. railroad	$12 65
L. and N. railroad	13 00
	$25 65

or $5 50 more for five miles less transportation. In other words, the L. and N. Railroad Company haul a ton of coal to the people of Louisville, 42 miles, for 89 cents; to the people of Shepherdsville, 34 miles, for $1 10; to the people of Bardstown, 34 miles, for $1 15; when the E. and P. railroad haul a ton of coal over 71 miles of road for $1 40, whether it goes to Louisville or any other station on the L. and N. railroad. If the people of the interior of Kentucky have to pay these excessive rates, they ought to know where the fault lies, and we intend, with your aid, they shall know. Our county subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to build this 17 miles of road, to connect with the L. and N. road, three districts through which the branch road runs subscribed one hundred thousand dollars, for which our people are yet groaning under a heavy tax to meet the accruing bonds as they fall due. Our town subscribed ten thousand dollars to have harmed by the unjust management of the L. and N. railroad depopulated, and the energy of her citizens crippled, and one of the most healthy and beautiful inland towns in the State prostrated in business through the greed and insatiable tyranny of the managers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

When our seventeen miles were finished, after being run by its president and directory a few months, it was sold to the Louisville and Nashville road, to be run for the mutual benefit of the builders and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Now let us see whether this is a paying road, and whether the managers, under the circumstances, are justifiable to bring us home from your city at from 7 to 10 o'clock at night and forcing us off before day in the morning. We will take last month as an average, although it is less than an average month of business done on this road, and we will not count the way passage and profits from our connection accruing to the main road by our connection, which cost the county so build it nearly three hundred thousand dollars, and for which it was sold eight years ago to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars. As I have been correctly informed the company realized from tickets and freight for the month of October $3,400, which, for twelve months, amounts to $38,800. For eight years they have had control of $280,000.

I do not know what the cost of running amounts to, but, as the engines used on this road did not carry us faster than from ten to twelve miles to the hour, they being the refuse of other roads, it can not be much of an item to wear and tear of the engines. I have seen our train stall at the grade, twenty miles from your city, with three cars of hogs and sand put on the rails to enable the engine to pull us up. I will state a fact to your merchants and manufacturers should know and apply the remedy. I have frequently done this: Ordered goods from Cincinnati and Louisville by the same mail, and those from Cincinnati I received from two to five days first. I have now a case in point: On the 8th of this month I ordered from Bridgeford & Co. a bundle of iron; on the 9th he sent his bill and railroad receipt of the goods. It is now the 15th, yet they have not sent them. I have much more to say; I only stop on account of the length of this communication. I am known to your older citizens. I give my name for the truth of my statements.

W. F. McGILL.

THE AFRICAN CHURCH.

A Silly Story About the Late Disaster—The Church Repairs, Etc.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, pastor of York-street colored Baptist church, in which the fatal accident occurred last Sunday week, informs us that there is a foolish story credited by some of the colored people that he sold the bodies of the victims of the disaster to the surgeons. The story grew out of the fact that the Coroner, on impaneling his jury on Monday morning, excluded from the church, where the jury sat, all but the witnesses and a few most immediately interested in the property. Some credulous or spiteful negro observing white men in the church, and believing, or pretending to believe, that the bodies of the dead were there also, started the story that Mr. Taylor was selling the bodies to the surgeons. The truth is, not a single one of the victims remained in the church at the time, but all had been removed by the friends, or by sympathizing members of the church, to houses where they were decently prepared for burial, and were afterwards either deposited in the vault at the cemetery, or buried there. The story is a very silly one, but, knowing the credulous nature of the race, we are not surprised that some believe it.

A member of the church has sent us the following:

There has been a protracted meeting at our church for the last three weeks, and, notwithstanding the calamity that occurred last Sunday night week, we are still abundantly encouraged to press on for the salvation of sinners.

We have had thirty-four additions, twenty-two of whom will be baptized on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M., at Beargrass bridge. The meetings are still going on under the management of our vigorous pastor, W. W. Taylor, who preaches every night. We will be glad to see a large attendance, and can assure the public that there is no danger of a recurrence of the accident alluded to. MEMBER.

The repairs have been of the most substantial character, and we are assured that the building is now in such a condition that it will sustain the weight of a much larger congregation than can be crowded into it. The pillars have been placed upon a solid foundation, and the house is said by the carpenter to be as safe as any in the city.

"LIVELY CORPSE."

A Scene at the City Hospital—A Brave Nurse.

On Thursday night a colored child, four weeks old, died in the City Hospital. Mrs. Sullivan, an Irish nurse in the ward, was watching over the child, and, when she saw the last breath gone, she made the necessary preparations for its removal and took it to the dead-house. Several of the attendants of the hospital were standing about and looking at the child after it had been deposited in the dead-house, and, while they were all gathered around the body, suddenly, to their amazement and terror, the cold, stiff arms of the child began to relax, its eyes opened and its hands were jerked quickly up to its face. "My God! did yez see that?" cried Mrs. Sullivan, and looked around her, expecting to meet the astonished gaze of her companions; but they had all vanished in affright the instant the supposed corpse opened its eyes.

The brave-hearted nurse then went to the child and, finding it breathing again, took it in her arms and carried it back to the ward and laid it upon a bed. About fifteen minutes afterward life was extinct, and, although all the physicians present pronounced it dead, the faithful nurse continued her watch over the child throughout the night, doubtless expecting to see it again come to life.

Fell Over a Precipice.

While a Mr. Snowden was returning yesterday from the city to his farm a short distance up the river, an Irish woman in his employ, named Kate Hafert, having indulged too freely while in town, got out of the wagon to walk up a hill, and, wandering too near a precipice on the side of the road, lost her balance, and fell over a distance of twenty feet. When picked up it was found that the bone of her left leg was fractured, and she was badly bruised up generally. She was sent to the hospital.

Religious Revival.

A religious revival, which has been in progress about two weeks at the Broadway Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Hawthorne, has resulted in about thirty confessions and accessions to the church. Upwards of twenty new converts will be baptized at the Walnut-street Baptist Church to-morrow afternoon by Rev. Dr. Pratt.

A gentleman engaged in investigating the charges of carelessness against the workmen in the Scranton mines found afterward that, during the investigation, he had been given an open keg of powder to sit on while he held a lighted candle in his hand.

"LEXINGTON CHRISTIANS."

An Explanation from the Church Side of the Vexed and Vexing Question.

Hard on the Seceders.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Nov. 16, 1871.

There is an editorial in your issue of 10th inst., under the heading of "Lexington Christians," which demands notice. I can not say that you are to blame for the impressions you have formed, as you have, as yet, only heard one side of the question. Up to this time the church has not published a line on the subject. On the other hand, the secular press of the State has been flooded with articles from the excluded members and their friends, and your impressions have doubtless been formed from them. The church will soon publish a record of the facts and correspondence, which will vindicate her action. Conscious that she stands on impregnable ground, she has deemed it best, in a spirit of forbearance, to maintain silence, in the hope that some way might be opened for a solution of the difficulty.

But, in the meantime, I feel that it is necessary, in order to correct misapprehensions in the public mind, to present a brief, calm and dispassionate statement of the leading facts of the case.

CORRECTION.

Before presenting the facts, permit me to correct a grave error into which you have fallen. Regent Bowman's management of Kentucky University had nothing whatever to do with the action of the church in withdrawing her fellowship from him. Nor was the desire to remove him from the Regency either the direct or remote cause of his exclusion. In fact, there was no such desire on the part of the church. The converse of this has been strongly affirmed, and diligently circulated through the public press by Bowman's friends and adherents. On behalf of the church I emphatically deny the statement, and *demand the proof*. Let them produce the proof, or never repeat the statement again. They have affirmed it; let them prove the affirmation or retract it. The public are not to be satisfied with mere affirmations. They and the church both demand the proof.

Kentucky University has been dragged into the controversy with the manifest object of making an issue foreign to the true question, and thus attracting public attention from the real facts of the case. Bowman's connection with the University, instead of being the cause of his exclusion, greatly embarrassed the action of the church. The church at Lexington, in common with her sister churches in the State, felt the liveliest interest in their great University, and consequently were most reluctant to take any action against the Regent, apprehending that it would injuriously affect it. Hence action was delayed from April to the 22d of October in the hope that Regent Bowman might be saved to the University as well as the church. It was clearly foreseen that his exclusion from the church on the charges against him would result in the agitation of the question of his removal, and in order to avoid this he was forborne with much longer than he would have been under ordinary circumstances.

REAL GROUNDS OF THE CHURCH'S ACTION.

There were three distinct charges against J. B. Bowman:

First—He was charged with having acted disorderly in this, that, whilst he was a member of the church and worshiping regularly with it, he had for months been secretly conspiring against its peace and unity, and attempting to produce a division in it by approaching members he thought he could influence, enjoining secrecy where he thought it necessary, and endeavoring to induce them to go off from the church with him, and that, finally, in March last, when his plans were perfected, he went off from the church with the few persons who had committed themselves to the movement, without any notice whatever to the church, or any consultation with it or its officers, and soon after took steps preliminary to an organization.

Second—He was charged with having, with others, effected a schism in the church.

Third—He was further charged with holding that L. B. Wilkes, a member of the same church, had personally wronged him, and that he not only neglected to call on Elder Wilkes and tell him his fault, but refused to permit Wilkes to see him, when he requested permission to do so, that he might make explanations.

The leading facts, as reported to the church, bearing on the third charge, are as follows: Elder Wilkes learning that Regent Bowman felt that he had personally wronged him, and Bowman having failed to call on him and tell him his fault, authorized and requested a brother to call on Bowman and state to him that he was mistaken, and that he was willing and anxious to meet with him for explanation; that he was satisfied he could explain matters to the satisfaction of Bowman, but if he could not, and could be satisfied that he had done Bowman any wrong, he was ready and willing to make the proper amend.

This message was delivered Bowman by the brother authorized by Wilkes to deliver it, in presence of another brother.

In reply to this proposition, Bowman stated that Wilkes and others had been hounding him around, and impeaching his character; that he would never meet him or speak to him; that Wilkes could not make any explanations or apologies that would satisfy him; and that he could never regard him as a Christian or a gentleman.

After this, Wilkes called at Bowman's residence, in company with a brother; Bowman saw the brother, but declined to see Wilkes.

Subsequently the matter was again brought to Bowman's attention, and the proposition of Wilkes for an interview as above stated repeated to him. Bowman did not accede to it, but stated that he had prepared himself by obtaining statements and affidavits, or words to that effect, and that he intended to resort to the civil courts for his vindication.

When he was summoned by the officers of the church to answer the charge, he sent in a communication to the church denying their authority to investigate the matter, holding that the Board of Curators was the proper tribunal to settle the difficulty.

FIRST CHARGE.

It will be noted that the first charge does not present the simple question of the right of a respectable minority to go off from a church to organize another, under proper circumstances, but the very different question of the right of a member to secretly plot to effect a division in the church, and, when his plans were perfected, to go off without saying a word to the church or its officers. Is there a church of any denomination in Christendom that would tolerate such conduct? The Scriptures command us to "mark those that cause divisions" (Romans 16-17), and in various places reprobate such. Nay, more, is there a Masonic or Odd Fellows' lodge that would not deal promptly with any member of their order who should act toward them as Bowman did against the church of Christ?

When Bowman and the twelve others who were excluded went off thus, without any notice to the church, and it was ascertained that they had taken the step, they were followed by the officers of the church and asked to state their grievances. The only definite grievance stated by them was, that the congregation on Main street were worshiping at two separate places under the same officers. It was at once proposed to remedy this grievance, and they were urged to make known any other grievance if they had any, and it would be removed if possible. No other was specified. It was also proposed that, if the officers and preachers of the church were not satisfactory to them, they all would resign, and an election be held to fill their places. Among the various reasons urged why they should not persist in the movement, *the fact was prominently presented* and insisted on that *the University of which Bowman was Regent would be seriously injured*. All efforts failed, and Bowman and the few who were in the movement organized on the 2d day of April last, by the election of temporary officers. As a last resort, the church proposed by resolution, adopted unanimously on the 25th June, that disinterested brethren from abroad be mutually selected to adjust the matter. This was declined. A similar proposition had previously been made by the elders. The matter went on until October 8th, when the church met to take final action on their case. In order to give full time for discussion, after the case had been taken up it was adjourned over to the next Lord's day evening. It being an inclement evening, and the attendance not full, and to give further time, it was again adjourned over, until the next Lord's day (22d), when the seceders were again asked if they would abide the decision of an advisory committee, or committee of reference, to which they replied that they desired an advisory committee, but would not agree to be governed by the advice of the committee, if they should find they had done wrong and require them to right the wrong; as they had acted from conscientious convictions.

SECOND CHARGE.

On the second charge it is unnecessary to say more than this, that schism has been denounced and reprobated by Christians of all denominations, from the days of the apostles until the present time. The Church of Christ is the divinely appointed means to convert the world. It is the organized army of Christ to subdue the world to his will. Those who deliberately *rend* the church, without cause, and thus detract from its efficiency and jeopardize its harmony, commit one of the gravest offenses known. The great excitement now prevailing in the church and in the world as the result of the schismatic action of Bowman, and the peril in which it has placed a great institution of learning, attest the magnitude of the offense. That he is a schismatic, the facts clearly demonstrate.

THIRD CHARGE.

It must be conceded by every one who acquaints himself with the facts that the third charge is fully sustained. Holding that Elder Wilkes had trespassed against him, it was Bowman's duty to have gone to him and told him his fault. When he not only neglected to do this, but refused to grant the interview requested by Wilkes, stating that no explanation or apology would satisfy him, he not only violated Matthew 18, 15 to 18, but set at defiance the repeated teachings of the Saviour and his Apostles. I quote only one, out of more than a hundred: "If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him. And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven time turns again to thee saying, I repent, *thou shalt forgive him*." Luke 17, 3 and 4. Is it possible that Regent Bowman holds that his position is so exalted that a word spoken against him is an unpardonable offense? If so, he exalts himself above the Master, for he said, "whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him." I care not how harshly Wilkes had been reported to have spoken of Bowman, it was his duty, as a Christian, to have given him an opportunity for explanation or apology. Is there a single church, of any denomination in the land, that would not have withdrawn its fellowship from Bowman under like circumstances? I doubt if there be a single one. Dare any church refuse to rebuke such a relentless and unforgiving spirit, when it is denounced in such scriptures as, "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." Men of the world reprobate this unforgiving spirit almost as sternly as does the church. Civilization, as well as Christianity, demands that it be rebuked. If all men were held to strict account for every idle word, and no explanation or apology be ever accepted for real or imaginary affronts, the world would soon become a theater of constant strife and dissension, and would rapidly relapse into barbarism.

PRACTICE OF THE SECEDERS.

One of the first acts of Bowman and his adherents, after their permanent organization, was to receive three excluded members of the South Elkhorn church without the consent and against the wishes of that church. They have since received into their organization members who had been excluded by the Lexington church, and members who were under the discipline of distant churches and hence had been refused letters of commendation. They have thus set all discipline at defiance, and are waging open war against the settled practice of the Christian church and the churches of all other denominations.

They have permitted to be preached from their pulpit, without rebuke, that sprinkling or pouring was baptism to those who believed that it was, and that the speaker was in favor of receiving sprinkled persons into the church, though he himself believed that immersion only was Christian baptism; that such was the original practice of the early reformers, and that the church in abandoning the practice had abandoned one of the principles of the reformation.

They have permitted the reformation (not the Lexington church only) to be denounced from their pulpit, without contradiction or rebuke, as the most narrow, bigoted and proscriptive of all the sects; that it was weaker now in Kentucky than it was thirty years ago; that it was going down, and ought to go down; and "had become a stench in the nostrils of every educated and thinking man and woman." These statements the speaker said he made on his own responsibility, and challenged debate on them.

I submit to the Christian brotherhood of Kentucky whether the above "teachings and practice are precisely the same" as those of the Christian church. The Main-street church at Lexington hold precisely the same views, so far as is known to the writer, as the other Christian churches of Kentucky, and profess to be as liberal in their views as any of them. But she would not permit such utterances from her pulpit without rebuke. Would any other Christian church in Kentucky or elsewhere? I think I can safely assert that they would not.

CONCLUSION.

I have made a statement of only the leading facts, the limits of a newspaper article not admitting the inclusion of a mass of minor facts that materially strengthen the case. It is to be wondered that Regent Bowman, or his friends, should seek to draw attention from them by thrusting the University into the controversy, and seeking to use it as a shield to protect himself from their crushing force?

The writer has no unkind feelings toward any of the seceders. It has been his object to dispassionately state facts. If any error, in this respect, has been committed let it be pointed out and he will be the first to correct it. Too much feeling has been exhibited in the various communications to the press. Let crimination and recrimination be avoided. The question is a question of *fact, not of feeling*. Let the discussion then be confined to statements of facts and legitimate comments on them. By pursuing this course the public will be enlightened and further alienation avoided.

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Additional Markets by Telegraph.

PARIS, Nov. 17—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 57 francs. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,500,000 francs.

LONDON, Nov. 17—5 P. M.—Consols 93⅛. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 91¼; of 1865s 92; 1867s 91½; 10-40s 90⅛. Sperm oil 92@95. Linseed oil 35s. Tallow 43s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling uplands 9⅛d; middling Orleans 9⅝d; sales to-day of 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for speculation and export; sales for the week 98,000 bales; exports 14,000 bales; speculation 13,000 bales; stock 515,000 bales; American 88,000 bales; receipts for the week 120,000 bales; American 16,000 bales; actual export 8,000 bales; stock afloat 371,000 bales; American afloat 94,000 bales; shipments from Bombay to 17th 2,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady. Breadstuffs are firm. Wheat, red winter 11s 9d; receipts of wheat for past 3 days 27,500 quarters, of which 22,500 quarters are American. Flour 26@30s. Pork 52s 6d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 39s. Tallow 48s 6d.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Flour, the market is firm; superfine $6@6 45; double extra $7@7 12½; triple extra $7 25@7 50. Corn, the market is easier; mixed and yellow 71@73c; white 72@73c. Oats, the market is firm at 54@55c. Bran is easy at $1 30. Hay is quiet and easier; prime $35; choice $37@38. Mess pork sold at $14 75. Bacon, the market is easier; shoulders 8@8⅛c; sides 9⅛@9½c. Lard, the market is dull; tierce 9⅝@9⅞c; keg 11@11½c. Sugar, the market is easier; inferior 5½@6c; common to good common 6½@7½c; fully fair 8@10c; prime to choice 10⅜@11½c. Molasses, the market is easy; inferior 25@35c; common 35@40c; fair 42@47c; prime 48@50c; choice 51@53c. Whisky 95c@$1 05. Coffee, the market is unchanged at 18@19½c. Sterling exchange 120½; sight drafts ¼ discount. Gold 111⅛.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Cattle, receipts 27 cars; the market is quiet; sales were effected to local dealers; prices are unchanged; sales of 84 head of Illinois steers, 1,142 lbs, at $5; 87 head of Ohio steers, 937 to 1,283 lbs, at $4@4 50. Sheep, receipts 420 head; the market is dull and prices are ½c lower, and there is no demand; sales of 1,008 head of Michigan sheep, 78 to 82 lbs, at $3 62½@4. Hogs, receipts 7,255 head; the market is quiet and prices are steady and unchanged; sales of 2,540 head at $4 50@4 85 for medium to choice.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cattle, receipts to-day 77 cars, all at Communipaw; total for week 7,700 head; the market opened strong, with only part of the stock in, but weakened in the afternoon when the late trains arrived, closing nearly ¼c lower; 6 cars of Kentucky, 7½ cwt, sold at 11c; 4 cars of fine 8½ cwt Ohio at 11@12½c; 4 cars of Illinois, thin 6½ cwt, at 10c; the stock was not all sold. Sheep, receipts 3,200 head to-day and 27,800 for the week; the market is not very strong, but somewhat free of sale; poor lots went at 4½c; fair at 5½@6½c; choice at 6c; one car of 96 lb Ohio sold at $6 10 ℘ cwt; 3 cars of Indiana, 83 lbs, at 5c; 30 cars of Canada lambs, 79 lbs, at 7½c; a lot of 80 lb State at 6½c. Hogs, receipts 7,000 head to-day and 36,300 head for the week; the market is strong at 6½@7c for dressed. The weather is fine.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Cattle, the market opened dull; receipts 11 cars less than last week, but the average quality is full as good, if not superior; holders demanded an advance of 25@50c and obtained it; the range of prices was from $5 25 to $8 75. The receipts of Milch Cows was limited and they sold at $35@70. The market for Sheep and Lambs was dull and the receipts moderate; sheep $4 50@5 50; lambs $6 25@7 36½c. The market for Hogs has improved; sales of 10,000 head; Western $5@5 25.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton, ordinary 15⅛c; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 18⅛c; middling 18⅝c; middling Alabama 18⅞c; middling Orleans 19⅛c; middling Texas 19⅛c; the market is easier, but not quotably lower; sales of 2,000 bales on the spot; sales for future delivery: November 18 1-16c, December 18⅜c, January 18⅞c, February 18⅞c, March 19c, April 19¼c and May 19½c. Comparative statement—Total receipts from September 1, 1871, are 677,054 bales; same time last year 597,456 bales; total exports from September 1, 1871, are 297,968 bales; same time last year 358,150 bales; stock at all United States ports in 1871 are 339,712; last year 331,009; at all interior towns 1871, 53,579 bales; last year 61,244 bales; at Liverpool 1871, 539,000 bales; last year 420,000 bales; American afloat for Great [illegible] in 1871 are 94,000 bales; last year 100,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the market is active and higher; sales of 5,600 bales; good ordinary 17⅛@17⅜c; low middling 17⅞@18c; middling 18⅜c; receipts 11,699 bales; exports to Liverpool 7,739 and coastwise 2,050 bales; sales for week 32,600 bales; stock 97,[illegible]; receipts 30,160 and gross 34,617 bales; exports to Liverpool 19,776 bales, to Havre 3,291 bales, to Bremen 2,315 bales and coastwise [illegible] bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the market is strong with a good demand; middling 17⅜c; net receipts [illegible] and gross [illegible]; exports to Great Britain [illegible] and coastwise [illegible] bales; sales 4,000 bales; stock [illegible] bales; net receipts for week 10,999 and gross 11,[illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain [illegible] and coastwise [illegible] bales; sales for week [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the market is very firm; good ordinary 15⅞c; net receipts 1,197 bales; exports to Great Britain [illegible] and coastwise [illegible] bales; sales 1,300 bales; stock 39,664 bales; net receipts for week [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain [illegible] and coastwise [illegible] bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling 17⅞c; net receipts [illegible]; exports coastwise [illegible] bales; sales [illegible] bales; stock [illegible] bales; net receipts for week 21,549 bales; exports to Great Britain [illegible] bales; to France 1,911 bales and coastwise [illegible] bales; sales [illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the market is firmer; middling 17⅜@17½c; net receipts 1,077 and gross 1,316 bales; exports coastwise 1,[illegible] bales; sales 1,000 bales; net receipts for week 10,420 and gross 10,778 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,[illegible]; to continent 1,441 and coastwise 5,141 bales; sales 5,[illegible] bales.

COURIER-JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE.
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Agnes Leonard had a large audience at Lexington.

A Paducahian went to the post-office to get ten dollars' worth of twenty-dollar bills.

The Anderson county and Salvisa fair has formed a temporary organization by electing Otho Wheat, of Mercer, president.

Fifteen or twenty emigrants from Franklin county, N. C., left Frankfort on the Raleigh and Gaston cars, on Thursday of last week, for Kentucky.

The Woodford Weekly says: "Hogs have been selling at four dollars all week. There was some demand for good hogs at that price yesterday, and but few offering."

The hog market in Garrard county has been very good this week, shipments being made every day. W. G. Anderson, agent for Hamilton & Co., has bought and shipped this week nine hundred hogs, for which he paid four dollars. Anderson & Weisiger, agents for A. Schoeffel & Co., bought and shipped this week, from the depot at this place, four hundred hogs at four dollars.

The Kentucky People says: "Dr. J. H. Moore was appointed, on Monday last, the delegate to represent the Mercer Agricultural and Mechanical Association at the agricultural congress to be held in Selma, Alabama, the first Tuesday in December, to consider the farming interests generally of the Southern States. This honor could not have been conferred upon a more capable gentleman, or one held in higher esteem by our entire county."

The Lexington Press says: "Some persons are under the impression that the Phantom Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the Phantoms of the Nile are the same thing. This is a mistake. There is no connection between them and they are as really unlike as two things can be. It is rumored that the Phantoms of the Nile are 300 strong in this city, and that they sent anonymously more cash to Chicago sufferers than did all the rest of Lexington combined."

The Harrodsburg People of Friday says: "Last week Willie Lowe, son of Mrs. Lucy Lowe, of Mercer county, went rabbit hunting with the dogs. Finding a rabbit in a stone wall, Willie began to pull out rocks at the bottom to get at the game. Unfortunately he did not notice the effect of his work until, as he was stooping down, the wall toppled over and fell on him, crushing him to the earth. He struggled in vain to heave the heavy load from his back. In this position he remained for several hours. At last two negro men, driving by in a wagon, heard his cries, but so completely was the little fellow hidden that they could not see him. Finally they saw the dogs, and, going to the spot, discovered Willie buried in what might have proved a living grave, for the road is but little frequented and the child was nearly exhausted. The men removed the rocks and released the little prisoner. His hands were bruised, and so exhausted was he that the blood had settled about his eyes. Dr. Gaither was sent for, and found that no serious injury had been sustained."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Baltimore is still troubled by mad-dogs.

North Carolina has fifty-four thousand square miles.

Calico skating parties are fashionable at the North Carolina rinks.

A horned snake, in liquor, is the latest in the Savannah News office.

A white partridge was recently killed by Mr. Edward Clark, in Prince William, Va.

Col. Clark, formerly a leading cotton merchant of Savannah, died suddenly at Griffin, Ga., last Sunday.

Large numbers of colored men voted the Democratic-Conservative ticket in Mississippi at the late election.

The citizens of Charleston (S. C.) who left on the appearance of the yellow fever are returning in large numbers.

There are 82,350 gallons of whisky in bond in Robertson county, Tennessee. This is exclusive of rectified liquors.

Mr. J. W. Hatcher, who lives near Bethesda, in Williamson county, Tennessee, has received letters patent for a cultivator.

At the late Wilkes county (Ga.) Fair, Gen. Toombs had on exhibition, from his own garden, thirty-one varieties of fresh vegetables.

The Mayor of Austin, Texas, has addressed a letter to the churches of that city urging them to take up collections for the benefit of Chicago.

Nothing that Governor Scott, of South Carolina, can do will prevent the certain repudiation of the debt which he has sought to fasten upon the people.

Lee county, Mississippi, gave a large conservative majority, and the Tupelo Journal bids farewell to the "little stink bugs" who have heretofore held the offices.

Mr. O. T. Dix killed a panther at his ranche, near Nueces, Texas, a few days since, whose skin measured eight feet ten inches from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail.

The Mississippi Legislature shows: House—61 Republicans, 53 Democrats, 2 Independents. Senate—24 Republicans, 12 Democrats. This is a large Democratic gain.

A Blount county (Ala.) man, while on his way to Gadsden, had one of his oxen to sicken and die of murrain. He carefully fixed it up in beef style, and sold it to some merchants.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor says: "All Democrats were elected in Tuscaloosa. No Radical candidates were in the field. The proposition to build an iron bridge received a favorable majority."

At Lebanon, Tenn., the highest market price for large hogs, on foot, is five cents per pound; small ones, four and a half cents. The highest price paid for good beeves is two cents per pound, gross.

Prof. S. P. Sanford, of the Mercer University, author of a new and popular series of strictly analytical arithmetic, is engaged on one of the series to stand between the intermediate and higher arithmetic.

Mr. Hunter, of Liberty Hill, S. C., was watching for thieves, when a person sneaked the steps of his house, and, when hailed, ran off. After calling out Mr. Hunter fired, killing a negro woman whom he had discharged for stealing.

It turns out that the young lady who was stolen from the Salem (N. C.) Female College was fairly and squarely married to that "enterprising young man from New Orleans," the bride's pater familias standing by at the time and approving the operation.

One hundred and fifty-five head of United States cavalry horses were shipped to Columbia, South Carolina, from Nashville Thursday by the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. They were under charge of Lieut. Matthew and twenty men of the Seventh regiment United States regulars.

The Western and Atlantic railroad, Georgia railroad, Atlanta and West Point railroad, Rome railroad, Rome, Selma and Dalton railroad, will pass delegates to the Agricultural Congress, which assembles in Selma, Alabama, on the first Tuesday in December next, to and from Selma for one fair.

There seems to be little doubt that Henry Clews & Co. will pay off the amounts now due to contractors, and push the Brunswick (Ga.) and Albany railroad through to Cuthbert. The Savannah Republican says the debts amount $300,000. The creditors include a thousand negroes, to whom small amounts of fifty dollars and upward are due.

The Presbyterian Synod of Texas, which concluded its session and adjourned on Saturday evening before last, was one of unity of feeling and sentiment, that augurs well for this venerable organization in Texas, and the proceedings throughout were characterized by a dignity and decorum in perfect keeping with the weighty interests involved.

The Savannah fair, which comes off next week, promises to be a very fine one. The road to the grounds has been put in fine order. The buildings have been constructed on a large scale and ornamentally. Entries have begun to pour in. One attractive and novel feature will be the large collection of tropical fruits and plants from Florida.

The Hillsboro (N. C.) Recorder says that a traffic dealer in Charleston advertised for chinquepins, and a coon-skin firm in the mountains soon overstocked him. He wanted to write to the firm to stop, but couldn't spell the word to save his life. So he just got mad and enclosed two chinquepins in a letter and told them "please don't send me any more of these damn things."

A match bird hunt came off near Manson, in Warren county, Va., on the 5th inst. The contestants were Messrs. D. B. Kimball, Robert A. Heavelin and Robert Lowry on the one side, and Messrs. K. C. Twitty and R. K. Watkins on the other. The day selected proved very favorable for the sport, a dense fog prevailing till 11 o'clock. But one hundred and seventy-four birds were bagged. Kimball & Co. killing ninety, were declared the victors.

On the night of the 7th inst., in Okalona, Miss., an attempt was made by an unknown party to assassinate two young men, Albert Easley and Tommie Fields, which failed, by accident, of success. In attempting to apply chloroform, the young men being asleep in their rooms, the would-be assassin awoke one of them, who called to his comrade, when the fiend fired his pistol at Fields, inflicting a serious wound, and then made his escape.

The Union (S. C.) Times, of Friday, says: "We regret to state that a sad accident occurred on our railroad yesterday, between Strothers and Lyles ford, from which it is feared Jake Beaty will lose his life. Jake was on the cow-catcher 'sanding' the track, when his foot slipped and he fell under the train. The whole train passed over his body just above the thigh, mangling him in a most shocking manner. The poor fellow is suffering dreadfully, and it seems almost impossible for him to live."

At the Wilkes county (Ga.) Fair was a rifle made by Mr. H. D. Minden, of Taliaferro county, of which the Washington Gazette says: "The maker never worked at the gunsmith's trade a single day in his life. He not only made the rifle but made every tool used in its manufacture. It was made in an ordinary country blacksmith-shop. The only materials purchased were the mountings, and they in the rough. The stock was made from black walnut, cut by himself from Little River swamp. We profess to be a good judge of guns, and do not hesitate to say that the one exhibited by this unknown Georgian surpasses anything of the kind we have ever seen. It was not made originally for exhibition, but for his own private use. It took the premium at Augusta over guns manufactured by the most skillful workmen."

The Natchez Democrat of Saturday has the following gratifying evidence of the abatement of the scourge in that city. It says: "Again we have peculiar gratification in being able to announce the marked abatement of yellow fever. The whole number of cases reported under medical treatment yesterday (Friday) evening by the visiting committees of the Charitable Association was forty-five, against seventy-four on Wednesday evening and one hundred and eight on Monday evening, being a decrease of more than one-half in the past four days, and a decrease of twenty-nine cases in the forty-eight hours ending yesterday evening. There was only one death within the city limits during the twenty four hours ending at six o'clock yesterday evening—that of a colored infant, who died of convulsions. It is now generally conceded that the yellow fever is rapidly declining, and will soon entirely disappear."

The Charleston Courier says: "Robert K. Scott, Governor of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation recommending the 30th day of November as a solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for his unnumbered blessings. * * * 'That the people may assemble and make their humble contrition and acknowledgments, remembering in their orisons the desolate and oppressed, remembering that he that knoweth Him hath mercy on the poor. And through the holy and impressive influences of these acts of devotion may we be the better prepared to perform our duties to God and our fellow men, to resist evil and conquer temptation, and become more consecrated to every pious and patriotic duty.' Does he think that we of South Carolina can forget that we are oppressed by Scott, by martial law, and by the poverty, shame and disgrace which he and men like him have brought on our people? His proclamation but adds infamy, because it is a profanation of all religious rites to have the recommendation of Robert K. Scott."

The Nashville Banner says: The Cumberland river is of immense commercial importance to both Kentucky and Tennessee. The immense coal fields located at the headwaters of the river, in the former State, have, so far as they have been developed, found a ready market at Nashville, while large quantities of tobacco and other products are transported down its waters. There is a large trade between Nashville and Clarksville, and the mouth of the river. The large iron works in Kentucky and Tennessee find an outlet for their iron by the river. It is estimated that not less than $1,816,840 worth of tobacco alone is annually transported by river, together with $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 worth of other products. Besides these exports there is a large importation of merchandise from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville. We have given the above facts to show the value of the Cumberland river as a navigable stream. The improvements that are in progress, although limited, will prove of great benefit, but the stream deserves to be much more improved than is possible with the meager appropriation last made by Congress. The Tennessee and Kentucky delegations ought to unite in urging Congress to make sufficient appropriations to render the river navigable at least nine months in the year, an object that can be accomplished by the removal of certain obstructions. A permanent channel can be made in the upper Cumberland which will very materially aid in bringing down coal from the mines and save the loss of many boats and thousands of bushels of coal.

It is idle for the people of South Carolina to expect anything. They are ruined hopelessly, and their State is doomed. Congress has caused them to be plundered in broad daylight, and the President is now administering on the remains. Repudiation is a matter of course.

The Louisville Commercial says: "Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant girl, who afterward became a great Emperor." We know that this journal is undoubted authority upon many things. But as we never heard of such a wonderful and radical change of sex, we beg leave to inquire what historian has recorded it?

The New York Times, which made its war on Tammany pay it very handsomely, stands squarely up to all other plunderers. Thus it makes both ends meet. The people pay it for assailing corruption and the corruptionists pay it for defending corruption. It took the job against Tammany at a low rate; and now it may raise its terms on Grant, Murphy & Co., who are able to pay handsomely.

The New York Tribune does not believe that the baboon Legislature of South Carolina is going to repudiate the State debt. That depends on how much is to be made out of the transaction. If we could be sure of the status of the Grant-Scott ring, we could predict with absolute certainty. The whole thing hinges on the interest of the half dozen thieves, handled by the President and handled by the Governor, who are now engineering South Carolina.

Our local columns this morning contain the particulars of the lynching of the three negroes confined in the jail at Charlestown, Indiana, and suspected of the murder of the Park family. These details are little less revolting than the story of the original tragedy. Now, where is the President and his martial law? If this case had occurred in Kentucky the Republican press from one end of the country to the other would herald it as a diabolical Kuklux outrage. How about Indiana?

The most liberal and independent of the Republican newspapers are just liberal enough to be more efficiently partisan and more thoroughly dishonest and cowardly. There is not one of them which, on any matter opposing the prejudices of the Northern people, has the courage to call its soul its own. Even the Chicago Tribune and Cincinnati Commercial, which make a merit of their freedom from political vassalage and are certainly rich enough to be honest, do practical service in the cause of the thieves and ruffians who are at this moment making mince-meat of South Carolina.

Two or three years ago chloral hydrate—called "the new sedative," though discovered nearly forty years since—was regarded by many as the greatest medical discovery of the century—to the afflicted a blessing above all price; but it is likely to become rather a curse than a blessing to the human race. Baron Liebig, to whom the world is indebted for it, writes that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton of it every week, and it is presumed that most of it is used as many people use opium—simply for its pleasant effects—and with results scarcely less injurious. The medical authorities say that it should never be taken except under the direction of a physician. It is said, too, that in cases of heart disease a single dose often proves fatal. It would seem to be an excellent thing to let alone.

Startling Information.

A correspondent, whom we have reason to believe to be a person of responsibility, writes to inform us that a society is forming in some of the Southern States, such as Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, with the purpose of getting rid of those negro desperadoes who may be induced by money to quit the country. He states that this society is strong in numbers and in means; that its operations are not clandestine; and that, in the absence of a just administration of the laws, it is considered a necessity to the peace of the Southern country. It is claimed by the members of the organization that their method of ridding their communities of lawless characters by the quiet use of greenbacks is a substantial protest against Kuklux violence. But our correspondent says that one of the conditions fixed to every disbursement requires that the recipient shall go north of the Ohio river, and he suggests that the increase of negro outlawry in the Northern States the last two or three months is directly the result of the process.

There is something whimsical and yet alarming in all this. That the Southern people, oppressed by irresponsible governments and browbeaten by Congress and hedged round by bayonets, should seek an avenue of escape the simplest and easiest is natural enough; and the device of paying a marauder to go elsewhere instead of Kukluxing him seems to be, in spite of its oddity, a good idea. Indeed, if that were the end of it, if it should go no further and entail no consequences, it would be a very good idea, for no one can blame a people, who are denied the protection of equal laws fairly administered, if they seek by peaceful means that immunity from disturbance which is coveted by every neighborhood in the land. A single vicious individual may bring dreadful troubles upon an entire community. If such an individual is to be got rid of for fifty or an hundred dollars it is a cheap riddance. It is an instinct of fellow-feeling that the afflicted communities of the South should refuse to foist upon each other such inflammable elements and that they should require the ruffians, whom they have bought off, to leave the South altogether. Nor is this all. Considered indiscriminately there is something attractive to the popular sense of fair-play in thus giving to the people of the North a taste of the dish they have provided for the people of the South; and there is not the least doubt that a very little money, properly distributed, can scatter throughout the North a roving body of murderers and marauders enough to make work for soldiers and martial law, to destroy the peace of thousands of homes and hamlets, and to equalize between the sections that wretched uneasiness and oppression which are now confined to one section only.

But this is a one-sided and vengeful aspect of the case. There is undoubtedly a large class of people at the North who are responsible for the present condition of things. But there is a larger class of people who are not. The people of the South can not afford to raise up any issues of revenge whatever; and an organization of the kind indicated, no matter what its original purpose may be, is pretty sure to become the vehicle of mere hate and wrong with the opportunity presented for reprisal. For the time being the labor system of the South is dependent on the blacks; and the operations of a society which offers a premium to ruffians must needs react on this. Pay a ruffian to-day and he may come back—indeed, is likely to come back—for more pay to-morrow. In a word, devices founded in passion, or in the resistant spirit of oppression, will never do at all. They may injure our enemies, but they will certainly recoil upon ourselves, sinking us deeper in the slough of the ruin and degradation designed for us by the Radical leaders. Those leaders are equally indifferent to their own people and to us. They are a handful of bold and selfish partisan gamblers, some seeking pillage and others power, but all having their minds fixed upon the perpetuation of their possession of the Government, and in default of this another revolution and civil war. Therefore violence is just what they want. It furnishes them pretexts. It enables them to prey upon the fears of the masses. It gives them leave to pass more Bayonet acts and Kuklux bills. The worst possible condition for them is the peace of society which leaves people time to think and raises up no hobgoblins. In the heart of our heart we believe this to be true; and believing it we have but one hope of rescue, and that is founded in our faith that human nature is strong enough and true enough, if left to its natural impulses, to overcome the morbid and corrupt schemers who have grown reckless through sudden elevation, excessive indulgence and boundless opportunity.

The white people of the South *must* cultivate the black people of the South. If this is not done we shall have ultimately a war of races. Our whole policy toward the blacks from the start has been a dismal mistake; and our only safe outlet is a complete and thorough tack-about. There is yet time by peaceful and kindly means—by schools and by charities—to stop the process of domestic inflammation which is going on. The people themselves in those States where they have the power must take the bull by the horns. If they do not, the evil day will surely come when all our liberties shall be swamped in a common ruin. We can not get rid of the blacks. They are too numerous. We can not buy off the vicious nor colonize the many. They are among us for good or ill—they are with us to stay—and it is for us to decide whether we shall shape their future destiny or allow the Radical incendiaries to do it for us, and that to our inevitable ruin.

Up with school-houses and down with the Kuklux is the word, and if it be spoken in time, and with proper spirit and emphasis, it will prove a word of enchantment.

The Truth of History.

We find the following extraordinary paragraph in the New York Sun:

> The Louisville Commercial is generally a sensible paper; but it falls into ridiculous nonsense when it says that "the editor of the Sun has a bitter personal hostility toward Gen. Grant." We have no more personal hostility against Gen. Grant now than we had in 1863, when at Vicksburg we saved him from being relieved from his command and sent back to sell sole leather at Galena on a salary of $800 a year. Supporting him then did not grow out of personal reasons; neither does opposing him now. He was a good General; but he is a very bad President, and his continuance in office would be an unmixed evil to the country. That is the whole story.

It would be difficult to find a more singular mixture of truth and falsehood in the same number of lines than is involved in the above paragraph. That the Louisville Commercial is generally a sensible paper nobody will pretend to deny. Indeed, if it would let politics alone, or would recant its Radicalism and espouse the glorious cause of the Democratic party, nobody would or could question its sensibleness. So much for the L. C. The Sun declares that the editor of that journal saved Grant from being relieved of his command and sent back to sell sole leather at Galena on a salary of $800 a year. In this statement there is just two hundred dollars' worth of falsehood, and the Sun must have known it, or it is not so well informed as a metropolitan newspaper ought to be. General Grant never sold sole leather, nor upper leather, nor harness leather, nor any other sort of leather, at Galena on a salary of $800 a year. When the late war broke out the Galena store was carried on by old man Grant and his other son, and they were paying Ulysses, who had recently played out as a wood-hauler at St. Louis, a salary of but six hundred dollars a year; and there is little or no doubt that they felt that they were paying him at least a hundred and fifty per cent. more than his services were worth; for how a leather store with such a clerk in it could pay expenses is more than an ordinary mind can easily comprehend. To succeed in the leather business requires brains on the part of either the proprietor or the clerk, and if either the proprietor or the clerk had any, where are they now?

The Sun tells us that Grant "was a good General, but he is a very bad President." This we deny—that is to say, we deny that Grant was a good General. We cheerfully admit that he is a very bad President. To deny *that* would be to fly in the face of Providence. If the Kentucky State Fair were offering a premium for the worst President in the world, we should carry Grant into the ring and bet a thousand to one that we would take the blue ribbon, even if all the judges were idiots. But, as we have said, we deny that he was a good General. Polk and Cheatham whipped him at Belmont easily enough. That his fifty thousand fresh troops didn't swallow the thirteen thousand starved and frozen "ragged rebels" at Donelson is a military mystery which West Point itself will probably never be able to explain. If the markets of Vicksburg had been abundantly supplied with mule beef, the chances are that Pemberton would have been there now. Bragg's skirmish line on Missionary Ridge was the thinnest thing of the sort in the whole history of war. If the stupidest corporal in Grant's army had been ordered to rout Bragg from that ridge and had failed to do so, with the one hundred and fifty thousand splendidly equipped men at his command, he would have deserved to be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. In his campaign which ended at Appomattox, Grant lost more men in killed and wounded than Lee had to begin with. If McClellan, or Meade, or Tom, or Dick, or Harry, had been made a full General and placed in command of all the armies of the Union, with the unlimited resources of the Government to sustain him, and ordered to wind up the "rebellion," it would have been done at a saving of at least seventy-five thousand blue-coated lives.

The Louisville Commercial is generally a sensible paper; Gen. Grant never sold sole leather at Galena on as large a salary as $800 a year; he is a very bad President indeed; but he never was a good General, and never will be. If the New York Sun has no respect for itself, it should at least have some little respect for the truth of history.

The Washington Patriot says: "Archæologists, historians and antiquarians have for centuries worried their brains in efforts to elucidate the mystery of the purpose of the Pyramids of the Nile." If the archæologists, historians and antiquarians in question had anticipated the history of the Grant-Dent-Porter Seneca Sandstone Company, they would have found the mystery of the pyramids would have been no mystery at all.

Senator Morton has discovered a secret society whose object is the destruction of the Government. The speediest way for such a society to accomplish its object is to secure the re-election of General Grant.

It is said that Colonel Robb is not to be removed from the Savannah custom-house. Of course not. The Administration is too much inclined to rob, whether you spell the word with two b's or one.

An exchange says Gen. Grant shone like a demi-god at Appomattox. If he did the shine was but the phosphorescent glow of a decayed mackerel. He has never shone worth a cent since.

The Cincinnati Enquirer's nomination of Tom Scott for the Presidency is much better than we expected of that journal. We supposed that it would nominate John Smith.

"We fancy now," says the Washington Patriot, "that we shall not hear much of 'random assertions.'" Then we fancy now that you have quit reading Radical newspapers.

Massachusetts now has a "Modern Borgia" of her own. She has needed one badly for a long series of years.

CITY ITEMS.

Glen Lea Bourbon Whisky is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Walker's Tonic Bitters invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KEELER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The American House, Boston, is in the center of business, and contiguous to places of amusement and public interest. Its fine suites of rooms, elevator, cafe, billiard-halls, and courteous employes, render it in reality a home for the traveler.

Substitutes in the Dental Ranks are not desirable; therefore, keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that wholesome vegetable elixir Sozodont. Do this, and they will last as long as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will never be tainted.

Marriage Guide. Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

Burnett's Kalliston is the best cosmetic.

John C. Baker & Co.'s pure cod-liver oil, the oldest and best brand. The only certain remedy for diseases of throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. se12 Tu,Th&Saly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

FUNERAL NOTICE.

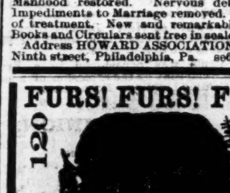
The funeral of Wm. Vogt will take place from St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. no18 d1*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. se6 We&Sa3m

FURS! FURS! FURS!



No. 120 4th St.

LEWIS & LUCAS, Hatters and Furriers, No. 120 Fourth st. no18 eodtjal

RELIGIOUS.

Christ Church.

The Holy Communion will be administered on Sunday morning, November 19, at 9 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

The Tanners and Curriers of Louisville are hereby respectfully invited to attend the meeting of the Tanners' and Curriers' Union to be held at their hall, No. 18 Market street, between Brook and First, this (Saturday) evening, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock. ALBERT A. STOLL, Sec'y pro tem.

MAGAZINES.

"THE LIVING AGE has no equal in any country."—[*Phila. Press.*

"It stands at the head of nineteenth-century literature."—[*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"The best periodical in America." — [*Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler.*

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It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

Extracts from Notices.

"Were I, in view of all the competitors that are now in the field, to choose, I should certainly choose The Living Age."—[Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

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The best Home and Foreign Literature at Club Prices.

["Possessed of 'Littell's Living Age' and of one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situation."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

For Ten Dollars, The Living Age, weekly, containing the cream of Foreign Periodical Literature, and either one of the leading magazines of home literature named below, will be sent to one address for one year, viz: Harper's Monthly (or Weekly, or Bazar), The Atlantic Monthly, Lippincott's Monthly, The Galaxy, Old and New, Scribner's Monthly, The Overland Monthly, or Appleton's Journal (weekly); or, for $8.50, The Living Age and Our Young Folks. Address as above. no18 d&w1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fruit Trees.

Apple Trees, 1 year old.......10 cents each.
Apple Trees, 2 do do.......15 do do
Peach Trees.......15 do do
Standard Pear Trees, 3 years old.......25 do do
Dwarf Pears.......20 do do
Concord Grape Vines, 25 cents each; $2 per hundred. Send for catalogue to Dr. R. D. PORTER, Fern Creek, Jefferson county, Ky. Vineyard and nursery 9 miles from Louisville, on Bardstown pike. no18 d3

Notice.

Any person having knowledge of any papers belonging to W. C. Kees, deceased, will address at once Mrs. MARY R. WHITE, Or Apperson & Reid, Mt. Sterling, Ky. no17 d6tx8u

Louisville Chancery Court.

Mary Braun's Adm'r, plf., vs. Mary Braun's Heirs, &c., dfts.

The creditors of Mary Braun, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, properly proven, within thirty days. ROBERT COCHRAN, Commissioner.

November 11, 1871—d10

Louisville Chancery Court.

Michael Braun's Adm'r, plf., vs. Michael Braun's Heirs, &c., dfts. } No. 24,719.

The creditors of Michael Braun, deceased, are notified to produce their claims before me, properly proven, within thirty days. ROBERT COCHRAN, Commissioner.

November 11, 1871—d10

Louisville Chancery Court.

Henrietta Levy's Adm'r., plf., vs. Henrietta Levy's H'rs & Cr's, dfts. } No. 24,708.

The creditors of Henrietta Levy, deceased, are notified to produce their claims before me, properly proven, within thirty days. ROBERT COCHRAN, Commissioner.

November 11, 1871—d10

Conservatory of Music.

Persons desiring to learn any instrument or any branch of music can apply every Saturday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, at hall corner Fifth and Walnut, to L. Hast, Director.

Terms—Primary Department—In classes per quarter of 20 lessons (10 weeks), $8. Secondary Department—In classes per quarter of 20 lessons (10 weeks), $10. Junior Department—In classes per quarter of 20 lessons (10 weeks), $12. Senior Department—In classes per quarter of 20 lessons (10 weeks), $15.

no4 Satf L. HAST, Director.

Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS prime red and amber Wheat (in elevator), for sale by LEMONT & McCORMICK, oc21 dim* 72 Second street.

Canal Notice.

The time of opening the Louisville and Portland Canal for the passage of boats has been postponed to the 20th November, 1871, to afford more time for the completion of the work on the same. By order of the Board. no10 dtno20 E. LOCKHART, Supt.

To Travelers.

A STAGE LINE between Bloomfield and Bardstown has been established and will make regular trips in future between the two named points, connecting EVERY DAY with the morning train from Bardstown to Louisville and the afternoon train from Louisville to Bardstown for Bloomfield. no4 SaTu&Thim* S. B. LEWIS, Proprietor.

Sign-Painters' Guide.

Painters, send stamp for circular to SIGN-PAINTERS' INSTITUTE, 50 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. no11 eodim

DECEMBER ELECTION.

A. RAMMERS

Is a candidate for re-election as Tax Receiver. no16 dte

City Treasurer.

HENRY WOLFORD is a candidate for re-election as City Treasurer. no18 dte*

City Assessor.

A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for re-election as City Assessor. no18 dte*

Alderman.

LYTTLETON COOKE is a candidate for Alderman in the Fifth ward at the December election. no18 dte

Councilman.

PAT. CAMPION is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Third ward. no18 dte

PHIL. T. GERMAN is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Third ward. no18 dte

School Trustee.

JOSEPH P. GHEENS is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eleventh ward. no18 dte

City Auditor.

JOHN B. REDDING is a candidate for City Auditor at the December election, 1871. no7 dte

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for re-election as City Auditor. no5 dte

Chief of Fire Department.

MIKE J. PAUL is a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the next election. no12 dte*

WILLIS G. HAMPTON is a candidate for Chief of Fire Department.

GEO. W. LEVI is a candidate for re-election as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the ensuing election. no7 dte

HUGH E. CURRY is a candidate for Chief of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. se30 dte

To the Citizens of Louisville, Ky.

At the earnest solicitation of my many personal and political friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city. se10 dtcop DANIEL GUY.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. M. ARMSTRONG

Has removed from 132 Main to his great "Tower Palace" Clothing House, 150 Market street.

Removal—Musical Conservatory.

The Musical Conservatory is removed from the Y. M. C. A. to Weisiger Hall, No. 5, first floor. n16 d4

REMOVAL.

HARIG, KOOP & CO.

Have removed from the corner of Third and Guthrie to the corner of Sixth and Lexington streets, two squares south of Broadway. oc22 dim

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

George W. Norton & Co., against Stephen F. Chipley, &c., } In Chancery, No. 23,530.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, November 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning in the center of the Brownsboro turnpike road, in the original eastwardly boundary of 107-acre tract, lately owned by M. A. Galt, deceased, being also the westwardly line of the 20-foot roadway; thence with said eastwardly line and roadway N 8 34 min. W 60 8-100 poles to a stone, corner with Brown's 20 acres; thence with the same S 88° W 40-6 poles to a stone, corner to same in a line of Norborne Alexina Galt's 27¾ acres; thence S 37° 54 min., E 7 poles to a stone in a line of M. Galt's 12½ acres; thence with the same N 88, E 20 4-100 poles to a corner of same S 15° 10 min., E 56-5 poles to a corner, with same in the center of the Brownsboro turnpike road; thence with said road N 74° E 52 E 46.5 poles to the beginning, containing 12 acres, 1 rood, and 26 poles, being the same tract allotted and conveyed to said Elizabeth Chipley by deed recorded in Book No. 7, at page 173, in this court.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

William A. Sides against J. M. Reamer, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,191.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

The undivided one-third of a lot or parcel of land in the city of Louisville, situated on the north side of Market street, between Brook and Floyd streets, beginning about 222 feet east of Brook street, and running thence eastwardly along the northern line of Market street 17½ feet, and thence northwardly of that width at right angles to Market street 204 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

TRANSPORTATION.

TO SHIPPERS.

Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis RAILROAD.

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 16, 1871.

Until further notice no freight will be received for Chicago or Pittsburgh. H. C. HINMAN, General Freight Agent. no17 dtf

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

SURE DEATH

To Roaches, Bed-bugs and all insects, without poison. Also, Rats and Mice exterminated by

P. REYNARD, The Great Western Vermin Exterminator,

128 Third street. Contracts taken for clearing hotels, public institutions, and residences.

No Cure No Pay no 8 WSa&Mim

LACE GOODS.

OTTO RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth Street.

Just received a full stock of

Fine Laces and Embroideries;
Lace Collars;
Lace Handkerchiefs;
Embroidered Linen Sets.
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 15c.
Whalebone Corsets at $1.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Etc., etc., etc. no12

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

The interest on the bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company, due December 1st, will be paid on presentation of coupons at the office of the company in this city on and after the 20th inst., or at the banking house of Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co., New York City, on and after the 1st prox. no15 d3 A. A. QUARRIER, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. M. L. LEWIS

Will give especial attention to the treatment of all chronic diseases, especially diseases of the heart. Dr. Lewis has had forty years' experience in the practice of medicine, and refers to a host of persons, who have been restored by his treatment, among whom are many of the best citizens of Louisville. No charge for consultation. Office and residence in Linden square. Office hours all hours of the day and night.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Stephen H. Reid's Adm'r, against Stephen H. Reid's Heirs, } In Chancery, No. 23,953.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, November 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land lying on the waters of Floyd's Fork and bounded as follows: Beginning on said fork 4 poles from a sycamore stump and running thence S 88, W 44 poles to a stake; thence S 88, W 72 poles to a beech tree; thence N 76, W 72 poles to a stake; thence N 86¼, W 19.6 poles to a stake; thence S 12, W 18.6 poles to the turnpike; thence with the same N 78, W 22 poles to a corner of the tract allotted to Sarah A. Reid as dower; thence with the same N 14, W 140 poles to a stake, corner to the same; thence with the same N 76, W 25 poles to a stake in Gilliland's line; thence with the same N 3, E 164 poles to an elm on the bank of the fork; thence N 76, E 4 poles to the middle of the fork; thence down the same, with the meanders thereof, to the beginning, containing 211¼ acres.

Also, another tract of land on the east side of the fork, bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of the tract sold by Reid to Miller and running thence with a line of the same N 1, E 54.16 poles to a stake, corner to the same; thence with the same S 88¾, W 62.8 poles to a stake, corner to the same; thence with the same 5 86¾, W 12¾, E 16 poles to a stone in said line and corner to Carmichael; thence with his line N 10, W 25.3 poles to a stone corner to the same; thence with the same N 21¼, W 28 poles to a stone, corner to Drake; thence with the same S 86¾, W 24.2 poles to a stone, corner to the same; thence with the same N 32¾, W 21 poles to a stake in Carmichael's line; thence with the same and Pound's line S 76, W 90 poles to the corner of the land on the west side of the fork and in the fork, and thence down the same, with the meanders thereof, to a point in said fork, near the mill dam; thence S 69¼, E 8 poles to the east end of the mill dam; thence south to the intersection of Miller's line when extended; thence N 88, E to the beginning, containing 48 acres.

Also, another tract of land on the west side of Floyd's Fork, adjoining the tract first above described, subject to the life estate of Sarah A. Reid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the turnpike road and corner to James Gilliland, and running thence with his line N 3, E 161 poles to a stake; thence S 76, E 25 poles to a stake; S 14, E 140 poles with an avenue to a stake in said turnpike road; thence with the same N 78, W 24.8 poles; thence N 72½, W 4 poles; thence south 84, W 5 poles to the beginning, containing 26 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Mary E. Walker against Blanche Walker, &c., } In Chancery, No. 24,623.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, will, on MONDAY, November 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, 12 and 18 months, the following lots or parcels of land, situated in the city of Louisville, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Maple and Seventeenth streets; thence with the south line of Maple street westwardly 285 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Seventeenth street 173 4-12 feet to a 20-foot alley; thence with the north line of alley eastwardly 285 feet to the west line of Seventeenth street; thence with said west line northwardly 173 4-12 feet to the beginning, and being lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and the east 25 feet of No. 8 of block No. 5 of said subdivision.

Also, beginning at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Arbegust avenue; thence along the north line of said avenue westwardly 285 feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Seventeenth street 173 4-12 feet to a 20-foot alley; thence along the south line of said alley eastwardly 285 feet to the west line of Seventeenth street; thence southwardly along said West line 173 4-12 feet to the beginning, and being lots Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and the east 25 feet of No. 30 of block No. 5 of said subdivision.

Also, beginning at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Lexington streets; thence westwardly along the north line of Lexington street 240 feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Seventeenth street 173 4-12 feet to a 20-foot alley; thence eastwardly with the south line of said alley 240 feet to the west line of Seventeenth street; thence southwardly along said west line 173 4-12 feet to the beginning, being lots Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in block No. 6 in said subdivision.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Commissioner and Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Bertha Beck against Otto Beck, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,521.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 24 months, the following-described real estate in Louisville, Ky., to-wit:

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, known as Beck's Hall, situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second streets, and fronting 44 feet 4 inches on Jefferson street and extending back northwardly the same width to an alley, being the same lot described in the deed from Stephens and wife to E. Beck, recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 104, on page 380. The sale to be made subject to the lease from E. Beck, deceased, to defendant Otto Brohm, which lease is recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book 146, page 2. That portion of the proceeds of the sale to which defendant Otto Beck will be entitled shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien upon the land, bearing interest, until he becomes capable in law of receiving his share or until a statutory guardian shall be appointed for him and give bond as required in chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Isabella Leinweber against Mary Leinweber. } In Chancery, No. 24,197.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the south side of Crop street 87½ feet east of Seventeenth street, thence west along said Crop street 30½ feet, thence south 70 feet, thence east 30½ feet, thence north to the place of beginning.

The share of the infant defendant Lida Leinweber shall not be paid by the purchaser, but shall remain a lien on the land, bearing interest at 6 per cent., until she becomes of age or marries, or until a statutory guardian shall qualify and give bond as provided in the 86th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

James W. Rowland, Gdn., &c., against Mary E. Rowland, &c. } In Ch'y, No. 23,955.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 24 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing on the east side of Third street (as widened to 100 feet) at a point 228 feet north of Ormsby avenue, on the north line of the alley; thence northwardly, and binding on the east side of Third street, 40 feet; thence eastwardly the same width and parallel with the alley 180 feet, to a 20-foot alley; and is the southwardly 40 feet of lot No. 10, in block No. 5, in Ormsby's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Perby Lemmon against Augustus Rivand. } In Chancery, No. 17,532.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

Lot 54, in square 84, Portland, fronting 105 feet, and running back same width 198 feet, bought by defendant from M. S. Wade, and the northwest corner of 4-acre lot No. 2, containing one acre, bought by defendant from E. P. Pope. See book 68, page 160.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Mary Ann Hughes against Caleb B. Townly. } In Chancery, No. 24,196.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for one-third cash, the balance in equal payments on credits of 6, 12, and 18 months—

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, commencing at a point on the south side of Green street 36 feet east of the southeast corner of Wenzel and Green streets, thence east 24 feet, thence south 204 feet to Marshall street, thence westwardly 24 feet, thence northwardly 204 feet to the point of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. R. Thompson, Trustee, against E. Holbrook. } In Chancery, No. 23,686.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 15 months—

A lot of ground on the north side of Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in Louisville, Ky., having a front of 46½ feet, running back of that width 122 feet, which lot begins 135 feet east of the northeast corner of Walnut and Eighth streets, and runs east 46½ feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Josephine Taylor against Mary W. Taylor. } In Chancery, No. 23,583.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NON. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing on the south side of Chestnut street at a point 364 feet 9 inches west of Eleventh street, extending thence eastwardly 21 feet on Chestnut street, thence southwardly 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, thence westwardly 21 feet, thence northwardly 200 feet to the point of beginning, being the western 9 feet of the 45-foot lot mentioned in plaintiff's petition.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Charles Walters against Thos. M. Dolly, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,712.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months—

1 divan, 2 cushioned chairs, 1 cushioned rocking chair, 1 bedstead, 1 wardrobe, 1 Wilson sewing-machine, and 1 carpet of about 20 yards.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts. no15 d5

GIFT DISTRIBUTIONS.

LAST NOTICE.

Secure Your Christmas and New Year Gifts.

$1,000,000!

By the authority of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Saturday, December 16, 1871.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION; $10 EACH CURRENCY; HALF TICKETS, $5; QUARTER TICKETS, $2.50.

Tickets will be sent by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by P. O. money order, greenbacks, or draft.

Each ticket consists of four quarters, value $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the concert and to the value of the gift awarded to it or its fraction.

$550,000 IN GREENBACKS will be distributed to holders of tickets in gifts of from $100,000, the highest, to $100, the lowest, being 721 gifts in all.

The concert is for the benefit of the

Public Library of Kentucky.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KY. IS TREASURER, and the Corporators and Supervisors are the Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, and twenty-seven of the most distinguished and respectable citizens of the State.

The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Gift Concert for the benefit of the Mercantile Library at San Francisco, has been appointed Agent and Manager of the Grand Gift Concert.

The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy the buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they were personally present to superintend the entire affair.

For tickets and information apply to

C. R. PETERS, 120 Main st., Louisville, Ky., No. 8 Astor House, New York.
H. N. Hempstead, No. 410 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada.
M. A. Wolf, No. 316 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

Tickets also for sale in every prominent place in the United States.

Owing to the general derangement of mails and advertisements consequent on the disastrous conflagrations in the West, the sale of tickets in this enterprise is extended to Nov. 30, 1871, at which time the main office, 120 Main street, Louisville, Ky., will close for adjustment of accounts and business. No orders except by mail will be received after December 1, and no orders by mail will be filled after December 10. The New York office will close December 10; other agencies December 5. Every ticket unsold December 14 will be canceled by its number. The drawing will take place in public December 16, 1871, commencing at 7 A. M., and continue until the 721 gifts are awarded. Payment of awards will commence December 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. Circulars of awards will be found at every agency as soon as they can be issued correctly, and will also be sent to all ticket-buyers as soon as possible. No order will be filled at main office for less than $10. CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager.

oc29 dimin8u

DRY GOODS.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO

No. 267 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE FALL OF 1871,

Which will be offered

Low to the Trade.

Special inducements offered to cash buyers. Agents for the sale of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton-mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Sheeting, &c. oc24 d2m McCORD, BRADLEY & CO.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 70 and 72 Sixth st., are just in receipt of the following goods, viz:

Shawls.

5 cases Black Cashmere, Square and long;
5 do Broche do do
10 do Striped do do
50 do Plaid do do
25 do Shoulder.

Sackings.

500 pcs Gilbert's Opera Flannels;
200 do French Plaid do;
50 do Plaid do;

Cloakings.

100 pcs Black Velveteens;
10 do Colored do;
10 do Black Silk Velvets.

Trimmings.

10 pcs Patent Velvets;
10 do Gros D'Afrique;
500 cartoons Black Silk Velvet Ribbons;
100 do Colored do do.

Ribbons.

500 cartoons Cord-edge Trimming Ribbons;
200 do Bonnet do do;
50 do Plain and Plaid Sash do;
50 do Gros Grain do.

oc15

PIANOS.

THE EXCELLENT CHAMBERS SQUARE AND UPRIGHT Piano Fortes

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Excellent in Quality! Moderate Prices!

The great combination of excellent qualities in the Chambers Piano has placed it in the front rank as the most satisfactory, the most lasting, and, consequently, the cheapest Piano in this country. I cordially invite the public to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. It is the universal opinion of all who have used or seen them that they are par excellence unrivaled. Send for Price Lists, or call on WILL. S. HAYS, oc19 eod3m Sole Agent, 160 Fourth st.

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Awarded.

THE GREAT Southern Piano MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

Piano Fortes,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These instruments have been before the public for nearly thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequaled in **Tone, Touch, Workmanship, and Durability.**

All our **Square Pianos** have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble. We would call especial attention to our late patented improvements in **GRAND PIANOS** and **SQUARE GRANDS**, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully warranted for five years. We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish Parlor Organs and Melodeons of the most celebrated makers, wholesale and retail, at **Lowest Factory Prices.**

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md., or to H. KNOEFEL, sole agent, 68 west Market street, Louisville. oc18 eod&w6m

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 dtf

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded upon application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa de Santiago;	Partagas;
Flor del Fumar;	Cabanas;
Flor de Lazo;	Figaro;
E. Gonzales;	Espanola;
Aquila de Oro;	Henry Clay;
Upmann;	Ingenuidad;
Churruca;	Intimidad;
Ozeguera;	Rosalia;
Legitimidad;	La Reserva;
Aclamacion;	Aquila Universal;
Marias;	Excepcion;
La Antiguedad;	Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD, 921 and 923 Broadway. New York, August 1, 1871. au19 eod3m

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall street, New York. Five per cent. interest allowed on deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank. Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances of five per cent. We buy and sell Government Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and Collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It is infinitely superior to the other preparations of Buchu, so-called, and, wherever it has been introduced, none other can be sold. For all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Chronic Gleet, Leucorrhœa or Whites, &c., it is a certain cure. Those with shattered constitutions, and who long for youthful vigor, in fact, a new existence, will find in this remedy the long-looked-for "fountain of youth." It gives health, life and strength to all who follow its explicit accompanying directions.

TESTIMONY.

After All Other Remedies Had Failed.

Testimony of Robert Haskins, a Well-known and Prominent Citizen of Haskinsville, Green County, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Sir—For several years I have been afflicted with what the doctors called "hemorrhage of the kidneys," frequently passing bloody urine, which caused me great pain and suffering. I was treated for it by the best physicians, both here in the country and in your city. They did me very little or no good. I tried some of the Extract of Buchu so largely advertised, but experienced only temporary relief. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava, and was told it was considered by physicians and druggists to be greatly superior to any other diuretic in the market. I commenced taking it with little hope of being benefited, but, from the time I took the first dose, I began to improve, and can say it has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever used. I am still taking it, and am confident it will effect a complete cure. Very respectfully, ROBERT HASKINS.

From John H. Kerr, Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

LOUISVILLE, February 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Sir—For some time past I have been suffering with a kidney and spinal disease. I could find no relief for it. I tried many remedies I saw advertised—the buchus, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I found no relief until Mr. H. G. Isler, of this city, advised me to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it had cured him of a similar disease.

I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has given me great relief.

I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., now in use.

Yours truly, JOHN H. KERR, Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

Stricture and Inflammation of the Urethra and Bladder Cured after Several Years' Standing.

COLUMBIA, KY.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Friend—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, accompanied by obstinate stricture, for four or five years, and, after trying a variety of remedies, none of which gave me any apparent relief, I at last thought I would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state that, by the use of two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. I think, by the use of another bottle, I will be completely relieved. E. H. BENTON.

February 17, 1871.

Testimony of W. P. Benedict, U. S. Gauger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Sir—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some time with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, was advised to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I procured her a bottle. She took it, and, I must say, its effects were miraculous. It cured her at the time completely. She had no return of it until within the last month. After taking another bottle she is again entirely relieved. She thinks it the greatest medicine in the world. I most earnestly recommend it to all suffering from this disease.

I am, very respectfully, your friend, W. P. BENEDICT.

The Testimony of Saudek & Jones, one of the most reliable and experienced firms of Druggists and Pharmaceutists in the West.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure that we add our testimony to the increasing popularity of demand for your remedies. We can confidently say that of all the "proprietary medicines" that we have in stock (not excepting the largely-advertised Buchu) there are none that sell as rapidly and give as general satisfaction. In short we have yet to hear of one complaint as regards their efficiency. We are situated that our opportunities for observing the results of the use of your preparations have been of the most varied and general character, and hence we do not feel the least hesitancy in adding our testimony to the almost endless list that you have received.

Respectfully, SAUDEK & JONES, Apothecaries, Second and Green and First and Jefferson.

Price—$1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

PREPARED BY

C. H. WINTERSMITH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Agents,

my31 eodtf 227 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. au17 d&wly

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

108 PAGES. Books for the million! Who may marry, who not. Why. Impediments; Causes and Cure. All that the doubtful, Curious or Inquisitive wish to know. A true Marriage Guide and Private Medical Counselor. Every father, mother, young man, and young woman should read them. Sent in sealed envelope; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Whittier Medical Institute,

607 Broadway, New York, W. W. Whittier, M. D. consulting physician; 296 Penn. st., Pittsburgh, Pa., W. B. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician; or 617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo., C. Whittier, M. D., consulting physician. The Institute has been longer established than any other in America, and treats successfully simple and complicated venereal diseases and spermatorrhœa, in all its forms, no matter who failed. Call or send two stamps for medical essays. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. no28 d&wly

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-abuse positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes 20 cents each; 5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja30 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

Louisville College of Pharmacy.

First session of the School of Pharmacy, 1871-2. FACULTY: THOS. E. JENKINS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; L. D. KASTENBINE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; C. LEWIS DIEHL, Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.

LECTURES.—The introductory lecture will be delivered by Prof. Thos. E. Jenkins, in the rooms of the College, No. 211 Third street, above Walnut, on Monday evening, November 13, at 7½ o'clock, and will thereafter be followed by the regular course, which terminates during the first week in April.

Circulars, with full particulars, to be had on application to the Secretary, FRED. C. MILLER, oc20 eodim Corner Market and Clay.

CLOTH HOUSE.

VON BORRIES & BECKURTS, Cloth House.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Tailors' Trimmings,

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description, 66 Sixth street, west side, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. se12 eodim

MERCHANT TAILOR.

C. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor,

No. 66½ Third street, between Main and Market, is receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, in all desirable styles, with Beck's Full and Winter Fashions for sale. [illegible]

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THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.......$12
Six months.......6
Three months.......3
One month.......1

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carriers, or $13 per year when paid at the office. News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.......$2
One year, delivered in the city.......2

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office, or payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents, seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.......$2
Single copy, six months.......1
Five copies, one year, each.......1
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.......1
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An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the First or Fourth Page—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Page.—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $20.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $3. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned. Letters and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

MITCHELL ROUTE.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R.

97 Miles Shorter than the Old Line via Indianapolis, 47 Miles Shorter via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute and all Points West.

Short-line West, North, and Northwest.

Tickets for sale at company's general ticket office, southeast corner Fourth and Main streets, under National Hotel, and at southwest corner Fourth and Main, Galt House, Willard, and Louisville Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express (daily), except Sunday	1:00 A. M.	7:15 P. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily), except Sunday	10:00 A. M.	9:50 A. M.
Night Express (daily)	6:40 P. M.	7:15 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Fourth and Main one hour earlier than above.

Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at hotels or residences free.

New and elegant reclining-chair cars to and from St. Louis on 6:40 P. M. and 7:00 A. M. trains.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't, New Albany.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A., New Albany.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Passgr. Ag't, Louisville. ja20 dly

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,

At corner Fourth and Main.

Trains leave and arrive by Vincennes time, which is seven minutes slower than Louisville time.

For St. Louis	8:30 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
For Cincinnati	8:30 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
North Vernon	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From St. Louis	7:10 A. M.	9:45 P. M.
From Cincinnati	7:10 A. M.	12:40 P. M.

The 3:15 P. M. train to St. Louis and 9:45 P. M. from Cincinnati run daily. no15 dtf

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

Open Through to Nortonville.

Connects at Nortonville with Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad for Evansville, Henderson, Slaughtersville, Madisonville, Hopkinsville, Nashville, Clarksville, Guthrie, Bowling Green, Russellville, Franklin, and Trenton, Ky., and to all intermediate points on E., H. & N. R. R.

Trains run to and from Elizabethtown daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Through Mail leaves at 10:30 A. M.; arrives at 8:25 P. M. Accommodation and Freight leaves at 7:00 A. M.; arrives at 3:15 P. M.

D. BROCK, Sup't.
O. BRASHEAR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. no12 dtf

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday	5:30 A. M.	11:45 P. M.
Southern Fast Line	7:30 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 P. M.	12:35 P. M.
Cin. Night Exp., ex. Saturday	10:40 P. M.	5:00 A. M.
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	6:00 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Lexington Exp. ex. Sunday	3:55 P. M.	10:45 A. M.
Frankfort Accom'n, ex. Sunday	4:55 P. M.	8:15 A. M.

Sleeping-cars on 10:40 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping-cars.

no12 dtf SAM'L GILL Sup't.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

[Nov. 12, 1871.]

Leave.		Arrive.
6:15 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis, & N. O. Mail	10:25 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	Memphis, N. O., & Mobile Express	7:15 A. M.
7:45 P. M.	Nashville and Southeastern Ex.	7:15 A. M.
7:20 A. M.	Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail	2:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Lebanon Accommodation	9:10 A. M.

The 6:15 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take the 7:20 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12:10 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 12:55 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Sleeping-cars for Nashville on 11:45 P. M. train will be in depot at 8:30 P. M. for reception of passengers, thus affording a full night's rest.

For through tickets, baggage checks, and information as to sleeping-cars, through connections with railroad and stage lines, &c., apply at ticket offices, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

no30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO

—AND—

Eastern Cities.

Trains leave Bridge Depot as follows:

8:30 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

3:00 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York via Bee-Line in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train through to New York via Pan-Handle.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis. Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets. my13 dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

INSURANCE.

To the Policy-holders of the City and Connecticut Fire and Merchants' Insurance Co.'s of Hartford, Conn.

Those who have not surrendered their policies in these companies will please do so immediately to W. S. VERNON & SON, Agents, no11 eod3 197 West Main street.

INSURANCE!

GERMAN BANK

—AND—

Insurance Co.

Corner of Fifth and Market Sts.

Capital - - - - - $300,000.

Having been in business only twenty-seven months, we carry less insurance than any local company in proportion to capital, in consequence of which we are enabled to accommodate all who may favor us with a call. Risks taken only in Louisville. P. VIGLINI, Sec'y. J. W. SPOENER, Solicitor. oc14 dtf

LAWYERS.

R. W. & W. M. CAMPBELL,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law

AND LAND AGENTS,

BONHAM .... FANNIN COUNTY, TEXAS

75,000 Acres Land for Sale.

Will practice in the Courts of Fannin, Grayson, Collin, Hunt, and Lamar, and in the United States Courts at Tyler; also in the Supreme Court of the State. REFERENCES—Porch & Cooke, R. Brown & Co., Finck & Allen, Edelen, Huffaker & Shy, Moss & Semple, W. H. Stokes & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Payne, Dameron & Co., W. H. Litchford & Co., Wallace & Co., New Orleans. no1 Saly*

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS. Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

The above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: The Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which claims are received, speedy collections will be made in all cases.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. **Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.**

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established upward of 20 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. se6 We&Sa&weowtf

THE COURTS.

United States District Court.

[Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.—In re Thomas G. Morton, Jerry Wilson, James DeBerry and Jos. D. Roberts; discharge from all debts granted in the above cases.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.]

FRIDAY, Nov. 17.—Thomas H. Bruce vs. J. H. H. Woodward; rule against defendant, on affidavit filed, to appear in court on the 18th inst., to show cause why he shall not be examined personally on oath as to the situation of the draft referred to in the petition.

St. Joseph Society vs. Wm. Bullitt et al.; dismissed, settled, and $5 allowed Rozel Weissinger, guardian ad litem, for infant defendants.

Ursuline Society and Academy vs Maggie Buttel et al.; same order.

J. Ellingsworth vs. Fred. Pound et al.; jury disagreed and were discharged.

Cornelia A. Neyland vs. Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company; jury trial. Evidence heard in part, and cause adjourned until Monday morning.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Louisville Chancery Court.

[Hon. Jas. Harlan, Chancellor pro tem.]

FRIDAY, Nov 17.—J. P. McCollum vs. James T. Curtis.

OPINION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

This case presents the naked question, whether the salary of a policeman can be attached in the hands of the Chief of Police or Mayor, or other officer, intrusted by the city laws with the payment thereof.

It is now, everywhere, conceded, that money due to a State officer for services, whilst it remains in the custody of a fiscal agent or officer of the State, cannot be attached. The members and officers of public municipal corporations are officers of the Government for the administration or discharge of public duties. Municipal corporations are parts of the State government, exercising delegated political powers for public purposes, and the rule exempting funds in the hands of one State officer due another from the attachment, applies equally to all officers of such corporations.

The policeman is an officer of the city government, and indispensable to its proper administration. The city corporation, which is a government for the city, is entitled to fill its offices by a selection of suitable persons from among the whole community, and when selected, the public is entitled to a zealous and full discharge of the duties of the office. This privilege and this result would exist but in name if those who depend upon their salaries for a livelihood could be deprived of such salaries by garnishment, and thus cut off from the means of subsistence. The result would be that only those who were free from debt, or who could subsist without their salaries, could fill such offices, and the public service might suffer for want of persons to accept or hold them. It would be embarrassing generally, and, under some circumstances, might prove fatal to the public service to allow the means of support of the servants of the government to be intercepted in the treasury, or in the hands of the disbursing agents. The salary of an officer, whether State or municipal, is in contemplation of law the consideration for the faithful discharge of duty; and public policy, as well as convenience, demands that this consideration—this incentive to a faithful discharge of duty—should be protected. Officers exist solely for the public, and must not be impeded or obstructed by annoying attachments, threatening thereby their means of subsistence.

In support of the foregoing propositions, the Chancellor cited from 8 Maryland Reports, 95; 26 Ala., 505; 3 Sneed, 379; 2 Kent's Com., 275, and 9 G. & J. 387.

The fact that the officer whose salary was attached could have sued the city therefor, does not authorize his creditors to attach the claim. Because a claimant may sue, it does not follow that his creditors can attach the claim in every case, although as a general rule it may be so. There are some exceptions, and this case presents one. The private interest of a creditor must yield to the public policy and convenience. Demurrer to the answer overruled.

Ray & Whitney vs. H. J. Craycroft et al. and the city of Louisville; Nicolson pavement cases. The questions raised by Ewing and others on demurrer have been decided by this court in the cases of McAtee & Cassilly vs. Bradley et al, and same vs. Bondurant, and by the Court of Appeals in the former case affirming the opinion of Chancellor Cochran (7 Bush)—demurrer overruled. If the parties are not satisfied, they can await the action of the Court of Appeals in the Bondurant case, soon to be before it on appeal.

Charlotte Loury vs. Carey Loury; on demurrer to petition. Plaintiff having furnished part of the money under an agreement that defendant was to take the title to the property in her name, a violation of that agreement by taking the legal title to himself is such fraud in the obtention of the title as will save the case from the statute of fraud. The petition is good as to the [illegible]; demurrer overruled.

John P. Sutton vs. Overton, Assignee, et al.; of defendant the motion for a rule requiring plaintiff to verify his claim, as in case of claims against decedent's estate, is overruled. There is no statute requiring claims against voluntary assignments to be verified.

Brown vs. Toppers; in attachment cases, where it appears by the affidavit of plaintiff, or by the return of an order of attachment, that no property is known to the plaintiff or [illegible] on which the attachment can be levied, the defendant may be required by the court to attend before it at any time after the filing of the petition and give information on oath respecting his property—same as to garnishees. (Sec. 211 and amendments, Civil Code.)

Lazarus Seligman and wife, ex parte; decree authorizing Carrie Seligman to act as a feme sole.

W. H. Courtney vs. Parker Jones; judgment for $139 and interest from 30th of August, 1871; foreclosure of mortgage and sale of property ordered on four months' credit.

Gardner & Co. vs. George Murtz; leave to plaintiff to withdraw funds in court herein less the costs yet unpaid.

Louis Caldwell vs. Henry Caldwell; decree of divorce on the ground of abandonment; plaintiff to retain the custody of the child.

Glasgow Deposit Bank vs. J. W Hays et al.; personal judgment against J. D. Duncan and S. D. Morris for $1,250, with interest from June 30, 1871.

J. M. Spalding vs. Zeigenheim's executor; exceptions to Commissioner's report sustained and case sent back to the Commissioner with leave to the parties to make proper proof.

Madaline Leff vs. Frederick Leff; plaintiff is entitled to a divorce and alimony, but more satisfactory evidence of the value of the defendant's estate and an estimate of his income must be had to enable the court to fix the amount of alimony. For the purpose this case is referred to the Commissioner. The testimony of competent judges of property is desired, rather than the statements of partisan friends. Two weeks is allowed for the proof and report.

G. H. Spear vs. B. C. Kirk; judgment for plaintiff for $138 61.

W. H. Peggs vs. McClelland; demurrer to answer overruled.

Peter Bank vs. Alcruda, Clifford & Co.; decree for $400, with interest, from April 13th, 1869; foreclosure and sale ordered, on a credit of six months.

John S. Hubbard vs. Mary K. D. Mitchell et al. The answer of Mary K. D. Mitchell may be filed.

S. Ullman & Co. vs. B. F. Mitchell; response of purchaser insufficient and rule made absolute.

Martha A. Bright vs. Oldham Bright; defendant's exceptions to the Commissioner's report on alimony and attorney's fee overruled; $100 alimony and attorney's fee allowed; attachment against defendant for not surrendering the child to plaintiff renewed, and bond in the sum of $500 required.

Frank Crofoot vs. city of Louisville et al.; demurrer of Jane Spotts, Thos. J. Evans, Wallace Evans, E. R. Evans, and G. V. Evans overruled. It is doubtful if the question discussed can arise on demurrer.

Nancy Little vs. Wm. Little; case remanded, with leave to plaintiff to amend petition.

Peter Kegny vs. Presly Beeler et al.; judgment vs. Beeler for amount of debt and costs, foreclosure of lien, and sale on three months' credit; petition dismissed as to the city.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

[Reported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.]

ORDERS.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17, 1871.—Wathan, &c., vs. Phillips, Marion; petition for rehearing filed.

Martin vs. Taylor, Butler; ordered that mandate issue forthwith.

Dollins vs. Perry, Kenton; time extended until first day of December term in which to file petition for rehearing.

Covington and Lexington Railroad Company vs. Winslow, &c., Kenton; argued by Hon. Henry Stanberry for appellants and submitted.

Court adjourned until court in course.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending November 17, 1871:

N. Block to Wm. G. Meier, north half of block No. 4, South Louisville; N. Block to Wm. G. Meier, north half of block No. 19, South Louisville; N. Block to Wm. G. Meier, east half of block No. 19, South Louisville	$6,302 00
G. Budd to F. G. Dannecker, Market, between Clay and Shelby, 30 by — feet	3,500 00
John Bartman to Michael Lentz, Garden, 25 feet to creek; John Bartman to Michael Lentz, Jefferson, east of Sayre, 22¼ by 154¼ feet	2,500 00
V. Dettlinger to Avenue Market-house and Real Estate Association, Portland avenue, between Fifth and Sixth, 30 by 200 feet	900 00
Casper Fisher to George Wohrly, Logan, south of Bupp, 24¼ by 150 feet	1,000 00
Casper Fisher to G. Bader, Logan, south of Bupp, 25 by 150 feet	700 00
J. Kuhn to Fred. Fischer, Kellar, between Campbell and Wenzel, 40 by 154¼ feet	800 00
B. K. Miller to R. Makenzie, Portland avenue, 25 by 210 feet	1,062 50
B. K. Miller to P. Broderick, Baird, 25 by 90 feet	337 50
Chas. Knapp, &c., to P. McManus, High, west of Bridge, 25 by 194 feet	1,300 00
B. K. Miller to J. Reisch, six lots in Barret's subdivision	2,046 25
A. Rammers to Phil. Sauer, Frankfort avenue, east of Haldeman avenue, 50 by 200 feet	675 00
Ann R. Williams to Winter & Kraus, Jefferson, between Ninth and Tenth, 24 by [illegible] feet; Ann R. Williams to Winter & Kraus, Walnut, between Jefferson and Market, 4 by 105 feet	8,000 00
S. O. Bennett to Anna Whiston, &c., Second, between College and Breckinridge, 33 by 200 feet	6,750 00
A. Dumous to A. Rice, Oak, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, 25 by 155¼ feet	465 00
W. H. Fosdick to F. E. Walker, Fourth, south of Curran, 60 by 200 feet	15,000 00
W. W. Gardner to C. W. Kelly, half interest in 36 by 47 feet, Twelfth, between Market and Jefferson	1,000 00
Thos. Pearce to C. O. Smith, Madison and Mercer, 30 by 160 feet	750 00
Jno. Thatcher, &c., to S. A. Hartwell, 2 47-100 acres, Jefferson county, Ky	1,877 50
C. P. Dalton to Daniel F. Brand, Twentieth and Madison, 40 by 150 feet	900 00
I. Henderson to [illegible]	1,500 00
[illegible] Prentice, between [illegible] and Seventeenth, 50 by 150 feet	1,500 00
Jno. Thatcher to Daniel F. Brand, [illegible] acres, Jefferson county, Ky	[illegible]

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

EUROPE'S annual frauds foot up $500,000,000.

R. E. LEE too bad—Mobile's "R. E. Lee Dancing Association."

THE best thing to do with Fish would be to send him by express to Japan, where the national food is Fish.

FROM the Cincinnati Times-Chronicle we learn that this is the way a train comes into Louisville: "Away down in the darkness of the night we see a spark wavering; it grows larger and larger—a distant rumbling, a shrill whistle, and the train thunders into the depot."

A NEWSPAPER in Tennessee recently alluded to Henry S. Foote as "Sesquipedalian Henry S. Pedalextremity," and all the cheap-wit papers are applauding the stupidity. If Tennessee papers can do no better than that, they don't deserve to be encouraged even by the cheap wits.

MR. J. B. MCCULLAGH, who first became known to fame as "Mack," a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who afterward became managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and still later of the Chicago Republican, assumed a position on the St. Louis Democrat yesterday.—[Cincinnati Gazette, 17th.

IT is the opinion of not a few persons that the one hundred and fifty Indiana Kuklux who hung those negroes should be indicted, tried and hanged. Some very good people have gone so far as to declare that not only do the Kuklux deserve hanging, but that every man in Indiana ought to be hanged for permitting the Kuklux to exist in that State. Let us hope that nothing rash will be attempted.

THE prisoners in the Cairo jail held a mass-meeting a few nights since, "Lame Sal" in the chair, to thank the city for a new stove. One of the prisoners said: "I have seen many stoves in my life, and have had the honor of occupying cells in jails in which stoves of more than ordinary pretensions dispelled the cold; but the stove now in our presence, the genial heat from which feels so very grateful to us, is a d—d sight the best stove that has, so far, come within the scope of my observation. I would, therefore, move that in the sense of this meeting the city authorities of Cairo are bricks and deserve our heartfelt thanks."

THE window of one of the picture emporiums on Main street has been rendered interesting by the arrival of T. Buchanan Read's masterpiece, "Sheridan's Ride," but the "airt critics" of Louisville have scarcely noticed the remarkable production. The picture represents little Phil, in full uniform, on an immense horse that looks like a draught horse, and his sword is upraised and flashing. The scabbard of the sword appears to be bobbing up and down at a tremendous rate, evidently making quite as fierce a clangor as the circumstances of the case demand. Little Phil's eyes are nearly popping out of his head, he is so excited, and his ponderous charger shows a disposition to (as they say in Kentucky) "cavort." Along the track of the plunging horseman are strewed the signs of conflict—a nicely turned shell, the nicest kind of a canteen, and the stock of a musket whose owner is probably seventy-five miles away. In the distance the smoke of battle lifts, and the gorgeous forms of two mounted officers are seen in the act of looking on as the diminutive general is supposed to be dashing by. The horses of these officers are very large, and much like Sheridan's. A good many people have been looking at the picture during the past week. The only fault it seems to have is the one which everybody who was present at the ride mentions viz: in the picture the General wears a hat, while the truth of history is that he wore a cap.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Business was very dull at the railroad depots yesterday.

Sheriff G. W. Jones, of New Albany, was in the city yesterday.

There was a large number of persons from Jeffersonville visited Charlestown yesterday.

Dressed hogs were selling yesterday at 5@5¼c per pound, and the market well supplied.

Everett, the illusionist, will make his first appearance in Jeffersonville at Mozart Hall next Monday night.

A little son belonging to Conductor John Moore, on the Ohio and Mississippi railway, was badly scalded yesterday.

An assault and battery case, in which two ladies were the parties concerned, was settled at Justice Moore's office yesterday afternoon.

The Ohio and Mississippi railroad brings in large quantities of coal from Daviess county, a large amount of which is forwarded to Louisville.

Some of the darkies hereabouts are terribly frightened at the hanging of the negroes near Charlestown, and talked yesterday of emigrating South.

Trains on the Jeffersonville railroad, from this city to Louisville and New Albany, leave as follows: 7, 7:45, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 P. M.

The social at the Presbyterian church parlors last night was well attended. There were quite a number of visitors from New Albany and Louisville, and the evening passed off very pleasantly.

A movement is on foot among the friends of temperance to revive the Sunday afternoon temperance meetings. A great amount of good was accomplished at the series of meetings held a few months ago.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation in the city yesterday, was the lynching of the negroes at Charlestown. The great majority of the citizens do not approve of the hanging of the negroes by a mob, and think, to say the least, that their action was premature.

On next Friday evening Rev. J. M. Hutchinson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will deliver a course of five lectures on the following subjects: "Italy, Egypt, Mount Sinai and Arabian Desert, Jerusalem and Life and Scenes in Palestine," the proceeds to be given for the benefit of the church. The lecture on Italy will be delivered next Friday night at the church.

The Clark Criminal Court was occupied most all day yesterday in hearing the evidence in the Oliver Copple case, charged with grand larceny. The arguments in the case will be heard this morning. During the trial, Joe Bowers, who was sentenced to the State prison for the same offense, was brought out to testify as a witness. He refused to give in his testimony, and was fined by Judge Dunham $300. Bowers had by some means procured whisky, and when taken back in the evening was intoxicated. The State of Indiana against Robbison Alexander, for assaulting one Martha Washington, ended in Alexander being acquitted. Alexander has more law cases than any man in the State.

Webster and Ewing.

[From the Maysville Bulletin.]

The late Hon. Thomas Ewing acquired the sobriquet of "Solitude Ewing" from a speech he made in the Senate of the United States, at a time when the country labored under great financial embarrassment and distress. In reference to the paralysis of commerce, he spoke with some extravagance of the Northern lakes as a "solitude," and the usual haunts of business as a "wilderness." From this circumstance he was called in derision for years afterwards "Solitude Ewing" by his political adversaries. Next to Mr. Webster, he was perhaps the most profound lawyer of his age. Between these distinguished men there existed during their lives the most cordial personal and political sympathies. An estimable lady of our city, who was much in fashionable society at Washington during the administrations of General Taylor, Mr. Fillmore and General Pierce, relates to us the following interesting incident, which took place at one of the receptions of Mr. Ewing, when he was Secretary of the Interior under Gen. Taylor, and of which she was a witness. The stately saloons of the Secretary were crowded to excess. Mr. Ewing occupied a position in the center of the reception-room, where each guest upon entering approached and made his salutations. At a moment when there was scarcely breathing space about the person of the Secretary, and all the rooms were crowded to excess, Mr. Webster made his appearance, and the crowd involuntarily pressed back that the distinguished Secretary of State might pay his respects to his equally illustrious colleague. Mr. Ewing saw Mr. Webster approaching and extended his hand; but Mr. Webster, instead of taking it, turned his deep grand eyes upon the multitude, and, raising aloft his own hands, exclaimed with most solemn emphasis:

"Oh! solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face!
Better dwell in the midst of alarms
Than reign in this horrible place."

Mr. Webster warmly grasped the extended hand of Mr. Ewing, who, with all his surrounding friends, enjoyed heartily the aptness of Mr. Webster's quotation.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued from the County Clerk's office for the week ending November 17, 1871:

August Dierkes to Elizabeth Scheck.
Thos. Drury to Mary J. Marshall.
Dennis Long to Bridget Cusick.
John Duffy to Margaret Maher.
Chas. W. Duvall to Caroline E. Gilbert.
Morgan Hutchinson to D. Jane Burnham.
J. W. Badders to Josie F. Gabriel.
H. Appel to Philippena Green.
Bernard Mann to Margaret Crowe.
Fred. Pank to Julia A. Richterkessing.
Andrew Edinger to Emma E. Peter.
L. P. Garrett to Mary F. Humble.
Wm. H. Malthop to Anna Stultzenberger.
Stephen Trigg to Hallie Thornton.
John Costello to Julia Carter.
Frank Link to Julia Sellman.
Geo. Applehens to Henrietta Graft.
Edward Eich to Appoloma Huber.
Joseph Busbey to Mary H. Lewinski.
James P. Burdean to Isabella W. Kennedy.
Jacob Weber to Lena Bickel.
Albert Beckelt to Catharine Kellars.
Henry A. Meyers to Elizabeth D. Martin.
John Maier to Mary B. Brenner.
Joseph Metaroth to Sophia Ring.

COLORED.

Coleman Brown to Martha Potter.
Geo. A. Cousins to Mary Lewis.
John Wesly to Lizzie Miller.
Wm. Slaughter to Priscilla Steele.
Henry Cephas to Mary Roberts.
J. Hubbard to Mary Hastings.
Nelson Simmons to Mary Garrett.

Labor and capital came into curious relations at a great dinner which the railway directors of Germany recently gave themselves at Berlin. During the feast the waiters got prematurely drunk and offensive. A railroad magnate [illegible] to rule violently, remonstrated with one of the worst offenders, and the latter answered by a terrible box on the director's ear. The scandal of course, was not to be borne; the whole company rose like one man, crying for vengeance, while the rebellious waiters took their colleague's part, and the skirmish was not terminated until a posse of constables came to the rescue of the millionaires.

TIT FOR TAT.

An Organized Effort to Rid the South of its Desperadoes.

The Reaction Against Oppression.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 14, 1871.

Information of a serious and influential organization has come to me, which I give you, as a matter of importance. Throughout various Southern States, especially those bordering upon the Mississippi river, it has been suggested, for some months past, that a united movement should be made for the purpose of ridding the South of the vicious, idle and worthless negroes who have congregated in the towns, villages and cities. Men of energy and means, I am assured, have taken hold of it, and intend to pursue it to a thorough accomplishment. The plan is a systematic deportation of negroes from our States northward and beyond the Ohio river. All the philanthropy of the North has been bubbling up in sympathy with the *distant* African citizen, so gloriously invested with all American rights; and it is proposed to let them mingle more unreservedly with the "men and brethren" of the Radical camp. A systematic organization will encourage their emigration and solicit everywhere subscriptions for paying the railroad fare and a reasonable amount to provide them with support for a few days after their arrival in Northern localities. It may be ultimately extended to sending them into States, where they can settle farms, and acquire them from the United States by five years' residence. Certainly we shall thus be rid of many very bad subjects, who marand and rob at all times, even if they refrain from murder. The leaders in this movement are law-abiding citizens who entirely disapprove of Kuklux organizations. Such a plan is perfectly legal, and can not be opposed with propriety by any State or city. Some undoubtedly urge it on in a bitter spirit, deeming it a fitting method of retaliation by letting loose these black dregs of society upon Radical communities. But the great mass are actuated, I trust, by nobler feelings, and consider that it may be the means of infusing some spirit of usefulness into now comparatively useless human beings. That they may be taken by the hand and indoctrinated with thrift and industry. On the other hand it may be apprehended that, in larger fields, these ignorant and unbridled creatures may seek out the worst elements of society with which to band themselves, and to earn their living by rapine and violence. That is the only argument which could be used against it in the North. But comment from me is unnecessary. The plain fact is all that I need apprise you of, and its advocates will soon speak for themselves. J. W. S.

NEW ALBANY.

The choir of Centenary church meets to-night.

Baled hay was quoted yesterday at $15 to $18 per ton.

Wesley Chapel Teachers' Institute meets every Friday evening.

Four of the pioneers of Harrison county have committed suicide in the past two years.

Mr. J. B. Williamson, a former resident of this city, is lying seriously ill at Galena, this county.

The lovers of the "skatorial" art had a fine time of it at the Crystal Fount Skating Rink last night.

George Eisman has resigned the position of deputy Sheriff. Mr. Eisman made a very efficient officer.

Large quantities of produce are arriving in the city from the adjoining countries, awaiting shipment South.

Capt. Ben. F. Welker, county clerk, has issued nineteen marriage licenses during the present month.

George McNaul, G. T. Emmings and James Barnes obtained free lodgings at the station house Thursday night.

The Standard says that Jesse R. Bicknell, Esq., will retire from the profession of law and prepare for the ministry.

Mark Smith's Comedy Company will appear at the Opera House Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week.

Judge Gresham last Monday granted the injunction in the patent right case that was argued in this city some two weeks ago.

There will be a union meeting of the members of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society at Centenary Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Chief of Police Smith found John Finley on the streets yesterday evening too drunk to navigate. He placed him in the station-house to sober off.

Harvey Searles, who was crushed between two cars a short time since, on the New Albany and Chicago railroad, and badly injured, is recovering.

Mr. J. F. Cooper returned from Chicago yesterday. He reports the wages paid mechanics at Chicago less than the prices paid New Albany mechanics.

Frederick and Albright sold to J. and M. McCullough, yesterday, the Libbens Hand farm, 26¼ acres, about one and a half miles from the city, for $2,000.

The trains leave for Louisville and Jeffersonville on the Jeffersonville road as follows: 5:45, 7, 7:45, 9, 10 and 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 P. M.

Several attempts have been made by burglars to enter the residence of Justice A. W. Monroe. The 'Squire is prepared to give them a warm reception.

A couple of fair damsels from Harrison county enjoyed themselves immensely Thursday evening promenading the streets and puffing away at their cigarettes.

The New Albany Rolling-mill have commenced forwarding the railroad iron for the Illinois division of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air line railroad.

Prof. W. W. May delivered a very interesting lecture before the Society of Natural History last night. There was a large and attentive audience in attendance.

J. M. Wagner, Volney Moore, Cole Brown and Jonathan Braxton, extensive hog and stock raisers of Orange county, were stopping at the Franklin House yesterday.

The receipts of hogs yesterday were light. McMahan & Goodloe have a large number engaged, but they come in slowly. Several small lots sold yesterday at $4 25@4 45.

A fast youth, charged with disorderly conduct at the Opera House a few nights ago, appeared in the City Court yesterday morning and had his case continued until to-day.

Mr. Joseph Busby, of this city, and Miss Mary H. Lewinski, of Louisville, were married Thursday morning at the residence of Mrs. C. R. Mason, No. 244 West Walnut street, Louisville.

Captain James A. Payton arrested Wesley Carpenter and George Porter yesterday afternoon for fighting. They were taken before Justice A. W. Monroe, and assessed in fine and costs $12 40 each. They were both negroes.

Incendiaries are reported at their nefarious work in the southwestern part of the county. They have attempted to burn several farm-houses in that section. Look out for the organization of more vigilance committees.

The first on the list of the many weddings announced as to come off between the present time and the holidays is the grand wedding on Upper Market street, in which a gentleman from Louisville and the accomplished daughter of a prominent German citizen will play a conspicuous part.

The mails arrive and depart from New Albany as follows: Arrivals—Louisville 8 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M.; Eastern 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Indianapolis 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and 12 P. M.; Jeffersonville 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Departures—Louisville and Eastern 1:30 P. M., 5 P. M. and 7 P. M.; Indianapolis 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Two suits have been instituted against Valentine Graf, ex-Treasurer of the county, and his sureties for both terms of his office, for deficiency in his accounts in the sum of $13,507 67. Hon. Thomas M. Brown will prosecute the suit for the county, and Messrs. Howk and Tuley are the counsel for the defendant.

A petition has been forwarded to Governor Baker by the citizens of Orange county for the pardon of a man by the name of Parrish, who was tried on a change of venue in the Circuit Court at this place, some four years ago, for the murder of a man by the name of Weir, and sentenced to the State prison for life.

The dedication of the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis will take place next Tuesday. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. T. Hendricks, Gov. Baker and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. It is expected that quite a number of New Albanians will attend.

The following petit jurors for the Floyd Criminal Court, which convenes the first Monday in January, were drawn yesterday: New Albany township, Joshua Wiley, Henry Davis, Silas Beard, and David M. Dryden; Georgetown, Henry Mitchell and Christian Beard; Greenville, Hiram Hopper and Bernard Uta; Lafayette, Lucien Morgel and Nicholas Bellwire; Franklin, George W. Snyder and John Smith.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Wm. Dailey, by sheriff, to Minerva A. Dailey, west half of southwest quarter of section 25, township 2, range 5, $300; Nicholas Sang to Frederick M. Sang, part of northeast quarter of 4, 2, 5, $300; Elizabeth Washington to R. R. Day, 30 by 120 feet of lot 23, Prospect street, $600; E. R. Day to Elizabeth Washington, 30 by 120 feet of Lower Fourth street, Clark's plat, $850.

The New Albany District Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Lanesville, Harrison county, the 13th, 14th and 15th of November. Rev. T. G. Beharrell, who was transferred from the Southeast Indiana Conference to the Indiana Conference, preached the opening sermon. Mr. Beharrell is now pastor of the church at Corydon. Essays were read on Tuesday by Rev. J. A. Ward, Rev. T. G. Beharrell and Rev. J. F. Fish. Revs. John Tansey, T. D. Welker, W. McK. Hester and J. A. Scamahorn read essays on Wednesday. Thursday night Rev. John Tansey, of Roberts chapel, preached a sermon on the resurrection. His discourse is highly spoken of. A resolution was adopted to hold the next meeting at Fredericksburg, April, 1872. It was also resolved to hold a District Sunday-school Convention at some convenient and central point early next summer.

County School Examiner, F. V. Albright, completed his quarterly visit to the public schools of Greenville township, Friday. He reports all the schools in a very flourishing condition. The following is a summary of the schools visited: School No. 3, W. S. Thompson, teacher; enrolled, 49; average, 44. Greenville school, principal, B. F. Overton; enrolled, 54; average, 45. Assistant, Mrs. M. A. Overton; enrolled, 104; average, 73. School No. 1 (Haddox's), R. N. Byron, teacher; enrolled, 31; average, 20. School No. 8, T. F. Harrison, teacher; enrolled, 31; average, 22. School No. 4 (Murphy's), David Williams, teacher; enrolled, 21; average, 19. School No. 6 (Kepley's), J. K. Murphy, teacher; enrolled, 25; average, 23. School No. 2 (Aker's), D. W. McCown, teacher; enrolled, 18; average, 14. School No. 4, A. O. Mosier, teacher; enrolled, 25; average, 22. Galena school, Wm. Rady, teacher, with assistant; enrolled, 66; average, 54. The Examiner was accompanied by Township Trustee, James Williams, and County Commissioner, John Murphy. The schools are all commencing under very favorable auspices. Galena school and Kepley's deserve special mention.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	4 P. M.
New Orleans	EMMA C. ELLIOTT	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.; Gen. Lytle, Cin.; Laura, Madison; Nat. Williams, Madison; R. C. Gray, Henderson.

Departures Yesterday.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.; Gen. Lytle, Cin.; R. C. Gray, Hend.; Nat. Williams, Madison.

[Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.]

The river continues to rise at this point very slowly. At 6 P. M. yesterday the marks showed four feet large at the head of the canal, and two feet in the pass down the Indian chute. It will most likely be Tuesday before the Pittsburgh rise will reach here. Yesterday was clear and pleasant. Business very much improved within the past few days.

The Mary Houston, Capt. L. B. Dunham, will leave for New Orleans next Tuesday.

Capt. E. B. Trinadad's new Bayou Teche boat, St. Mary, will leave for her trade Tuesday.

The Rose Hite is the regular Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 4 P. M. sharp.

The Peytona and barges are advertised to leave for New Orleans this evening at 5 o'clock from the city wharf.

The Gen. Buell and United States are regularly on the track again, and will leave this day at the regular advertised hour.

The tugboat W. J. May towed the Parker barge from Jeffersonville to the foot of Fourth street, yesterday, to receive 500 bbls of pork.

The towboat Sam Orr arrived from Cannelton yesterday morning with 4 barges of coal, which will be sold to steamboats at 13 cents per bushel.

A portion of the crews of the towboats John A. Wood and Simpson Horner arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, for the purpose of bringing these boats above the falls.

The Camelia, Capt. Milt. Akin, will not get off this evening, but will leave for all points on the Tennessee river next Wednesday positively. Shippers can govern themselves accordingly.

Capt. Lew Kates came down from Cincinnati yesterday to make arrangements to start out the steamer Nick Longworth. She will leave here for New Orleans the latter part of next week.

The Laura, a new boat built at Madison for the Texas trade, came down yesterday for the purpose of being inspected and receive her outfit. She will leave for Galveston about the middle of next week.

We were happy to meet Mr. Dan McClure again on the street yesterday. Mr. McClure is second clerk of the steamer Gen. Lytle, and, like all other river men, feels that there are good times now and better coming.

The towboat Walker Morris, in dropping down a rock barge to the cross dam yesterday evening, grounded on the reef at the head of the Indian chute. She had not succeeded in getting off when we left the levee.

Capts. E. R. Perry and Robt. Dismukes' new boat John Howard will raise steam to-day and make her trial trip. The Howard is receiving freight for all points on Arkansas river, and will leave the city wharf for that stream next Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock.

The Marie Louise, Capt. H. J. Brinker, is receiving at the city wharf for Cairo, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, and Jefferson at the same rate that boats are receiving at the Portland wharf. She will leave positively for the above-named ports Tuesday at 4 P. M.

All the towboats that were at Pittsburgh have left that port with full tows of coal. About 2,500,000 bushels are destined for Louisville. These tows will commence arriving next Tuesday or Wednesday. We understand that ten or twelve pair of floating boats have also left on the present rise.

Capt. Pink Varble received a telegram yesterday from Capt. I. B. Conway, of St. Louis, making inquiries as to how much up-stream water there would be on the falls by the 25th inst. Capt. Varble answered Capt. Conway's telegram, saying that there would be no up-stream water on this rise.

The fleet and elegant side-wheel passenger steamer Potomac, Capt. J. W. Batchelor, will leave Portland wharf for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The Potomac has fine passenger accommodations, and is officered by gentlemen of experience, who know how and are always ready to cater to the wants of the traveling public.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamer Emma C. Elliott, Capt. J. D. Elliott, will leave the Portland wharf this evening on her maiden trip for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. The Emma C. Elliott is a complete boat in all her appointments, and those who have a trip to make down the river are fortunate in having an opportunity of taking passage on so splendid a boat.

Mr. Len. Miller, late clerk of the ill-fated steamer Virginia, we are glad to learn, has been appointed Superintendent of the Merchants' Wharfboat Association at Vicksburg. Mr. Miller is a young man of ability and energy, and extensively known to river men. We congratulate the association in procuring the services of Mr. Miller, for he will prove to be the right man in the right place.

The officers of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad have found it necessary, in order to maintain a wharf at Hickman for the proper transfer of freights to and from steamers on the Mississippi river, to have piles driven down for a distance of several hundred feet. The improvements will require piles of about sixty feet in length each, to be driven down by steam power. The work will commence within the next few days.

The St. Louis Republican of Thursday says: "The river at this port has commenced to decline. The city engineer reports a fall of 3½ inches yesterday. The Illinois river now has a three-foot stage to Peoria, and steamers are now making trips to that place. The upper Mississippi is falling from St. Paul to Dubuque. The Missouri is also on the decline. There is between seven and eight feet of water in the channel from this port to Cairo. The weather yesterday was clear and warm. There was considerable activity in the movements of freight on the landing yesterday. The levee presented a scene of animation not witnessed there before in many weeks. The packets generally had as much freight offered as they could well handle. Rates are not so stiff, but a tendency to decline is observable. Flour, bacon, grain and Western produce of all sorts are moving Southward with considerable briskness."

The Nashville Union and American, of yesterday, says: "Yesterday afternoon an impromptu meeting of the pilots regularly licensed in the upper Cumberland river trade, was held at the office of Capt. Wm. Boyd, for the purpose of organizing an association. Those present were F. E. Hughes, John Cartright, Benj. F. Goad, William Austin, H. W. Lovell, C. P. Yarbrough, W. R. Grubbs and B. F. Lovell. On motion, Captain F. E. Hughes was called to the chair, and the association was afterwards fully organized by electing Capt. Hughes president and C. P. Yarbrough secretary. It was then moved and carried that the members present be constituted a committee of the whole to draft a constitution and by-laws, and regulate rates of wages, etc., to report at some future meeting. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 9 A. M., at such place as the committee may select.

A Pittsburgh special to the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "The river continues to rise steadily, with 9½ feet in the channel. Allegheny falling at Oil City and Monongahela swelling at Brownsville. Stormy and cold. The San Juan, Captain Jas. Vandegrift in command, departed for New Orleans. Several towboats arrived, including the James Gilmore and Stella. The Mary Davage and Wild Duck are among the first boats due. The following is a detailed and accurate report of the coal departures: For Cincinnati, J. T. Dravo, 110,000 bushels; Resolute, 110,000 bushels; D. T. Lane, 110,000 bushels; Webster, 55,000 bushels; Fair Play, 77,000 bushels; C. McDonald, 122,000 bushels; Fearless, 100,000 bushels; Hornet No. 2, 100,000 bushels; Coal City, 165,000 bushels; Bengal Tiger, 120,000 bushels; Niagara, 120,000 bushels; Gipsey, 90,030 bushels; Stella, 120,000 bushels; Coal Valley, 100,000 bushels; J. A. Stone, 90,000 bushels; W. Stone, 70,000 bushels; Tom Dodsworth, 180,000 bushels; Lion, 100,000 bushels; Little Giant, 80,000 bushels; Ella, 90,000 bushels; Sam Parker, 100,000 bushels; A. J. Baker, 100,000 bushels; Panther, 100,000 bushels. Total, 2,435,000 bushels. For Louisville—Greyhound, 110,000 bushels; Alice Brown, 176,000 bushels; Blue Lodge, 110,000 bushels; Dexter, 77,000 bushels; Fred. Wilson No. 2, 90,000 bushels; Leader, 78,000 bushels; Tiger, 75,000 bushels; Dart, 75,000 bushels; N. J. Bigley, 80,000 bushels; Tigress No. 2, 120,000 bushels; Reindeer, 95,000 bushels; Keystone, 75,000 bushels; Eagle, 136,000 bushels; Diamond, 132,000 bushels; Fred. Wilson, 100,000 bushels; Lake Erie No. 3, 130,000 bushels; Mary Ann, 120,000 bushels; Hawk, 90,000 bushels; Veteran No. 2, 90,000 bushels; Hyena, 65,000 bushels; J. S. Mercer, 110,000 bushels; Brilliant, 100,000 bushels; Coal Hill, 100,000 bushels. Total, 2,241,000 bushels. Grand total, 4,676,000 bushels. There will doubtless be a number of additional departures to-morrow.

The Washington Republican, of the 16th, says the Secretary of the Treasury, on Wednesday, issued a circular promulgating amendments to former rules adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of steamboats, additional rules and regulations adopted at the recent session, and the names of certain instruments, machines and equipments approved and adopted by the board. Secretary Boutwell, in his circular, says: "The Department takes this occasion to again enjoin upon collectors and inspectors the importance of requiring a strict and immediate compliance with all the provisions of the law upon the part of owners and masters of steamers. Upon inspectors, especially, devolves the duty of seeing that steamers are provided with all the instruments, machines and equipments required by law, and by the rules and regulations approved and adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors and this Department, as soon as they can be obtained by them. Concerning such instruments, machines and equipments, special attention is called to the following proviso contained in the second subdivision of section 11, act of February 28, 1871, viz: 'That no kind of instrument, machine, or equipment for the better security of life, provided for by this act, shall be used on any such vessel which shall not first be approved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and also by the Secretary of the Treasury.' By rule 26, all steamers carrying passengers or freight, when lying at the wharf or landing without steam to work the pumps, are required to be provided with a certain number of portable fire extinguishers that have been approved by the board of supervising inspectors and Secretary of the Treasury. In enforcing the provisions of this rule, inspectors are further enjoined to cause such fire-extinguishers to be properly arranged on such steamers and shown to the watchmen or other officers in charge thereof of necessary instructions for management and use of same. Referring to rule 23, requiring every device or appliance on board of steamers which is by law or in the discretion of the inspectors taken from the control of all persons navigating said steamers, to be secured by a good and substantial lock or locks, and also to the report made by the Board of Supervising Inspectors at its last session upon the American seal-lock, the Department again designates said American seal-lock as the standard lock (until orders to the contrary are issued) for all uses of the steamboat inspection service; and inspectors are directed to continue to govern themselves in accordance with the provisions of the Department circular of March 30, 1871, the same still being in full force and effect, and a copy of which is herewith again furnished them for their guidance. The Department deems it proper to here remind all concerned that, by the terms of section twenty-three of the act of February 28, 1871, the rules and regulations adopted by the board of supervising inspectors, having received the approval of this Department, now have the full force of law, and the same will be obeyed and respected accordingly."

The New Orleans Republican of Wednesday says: "The weather on yesterday was bright, clear and decidedly cool, and overcoats were in demand, and if ever there was a good day for business purposes yesterday took the palm of them all, for it made everybody move around lively to keep warm. Such weather as this is desirable at present, and we hope it will continue so for several days to come, and will be cheerful, for the time at least. Business on the landing yesterday was good, and the movements on the levee were very animated. We had four (4) heavy laden produce boats with the bourbon, and four cotton and sugar boats discharging their cargoes, and, with the loading steamers, what more pleasant scene could be desired or witnessed than the view presented to the beholder yesterday on our levees? Just such business action as this renders everybody cheerful, happy and pleasant, and throws additional luster to all faces, and bright hopes are thus held out for the future. The river marks last evening were down again to 14 feet 6 inches below the high-water gauge of 1862, but still we are glad to report that good hopes are now held out for plenty of water soon in the Ohio. The telegram last night from Pittsburgh reported that it had been raining there steadily all day and prospects favorable for more, and, for the first time in six months, the coal boatmen were hopeful of plenty of water for them to start with their tows by Thursday, the 16th, and they were preparing to put them in order, fully anticipating such a rise in the river as would enable them to depart. The reports from Ouachita river were good for all navigation purposes to Monroe and Trenton, but not so very good at Camden. Red river still holds its own. Nothing late from Arkansas river, or from St. Louis, favorable, but we hope the late rains were general and will have a beneficial result to all concerned. Freight tariffs are unchanged."

THE STEAMER CITY OF HELENA.

This fine steamer, just completed at this port by James Howard & Co., is now lying at their yards in Jeffersonville, awaiting a rise in the river. She was built for the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, and will take her place in the line as soon as the water will permit her descending the falls. She was intended to be a duplicate of the "Grand Tower," built by Messrs. Howard & Co. last season. Experts say that she is in many respects far superior to that boat. As a specimen of steamboat architecture she challenges the closest inspection and merits the highest encomiums. Her hull is 270 feet long, with 42 feet breadth of beam and 8 feet hold, with dimension of timbers, planking, &c., as required by St. Louis inspection for A No. 1 boats. Her main engines are 26 inches diameter of cylinder and 9 feet stroke of piston, working a wheel 33 feet in diameter, with 14½ feet length of buckets. These engines are supplied with steam from 5 boilers, 26 feet long and 44 inches in diameter; 4 flues in each. She has all the auxiliary engines common to boats of her class. Also an inclined plane freight elevator and every facility for rapidly moving freight. She is also provided with a powerful steam pump, with a separate boiler, and her fire department is arranged to perfection. The machinery includes every modern improvement, and is of sufficient power to make her the peer in point of speed of any craft of her size on the Southern or Western waters. That she will in this regard fully maintain the prestige of our mechanics all are convinced who have inspected her hull and machinery. In the construction of her cabin nothing has been spared to make her all that could be desired by the traveling public. In style and beauty of finish it is equal to if it does not surpass any of the cabins heretofore built at this port. In the general outline, and in style and finish, this boat has a look from keel to pilot-house that wholly belongs to Louisville and Jeffersonville built boats, and this appearance, although frequently attempted at other places, has never yet been successfully imitated. While others have expended extravagant sums of money, and endeavored to pattern after and improve on the splendid cabins of Eastern boats, they have not succeeded in producing anything that equals the architectural beauty of the cabin of the City of Helena. One great feature with this boat, and a very important one, is her draught of water. She draws light 38 inches, and will carry 500 tons on five feet of water, notwithstanding she is built heavy, and fully up to if not over the requirements of St. Louis underwriters. The painting of this boat is one of the finest jobs ever done at this port, which has done so much to improve its beauty and give the boat its present really magnificent appearance. This is the work of W. O. Williams, Esq., who has turned out so many superior specimens of his skill that his merits are as well known as those of any mechanic of the West. The hull and iron work was built by James Howard & Co.; machinery by Ainsley, Cochran & Co.; cabin by H. McClahan & Co. These builders all have an enviable and, we may say, national reputation as being masters of their professions. As an evidence of this fact, they have built not less than a half-dozen boats, within the past twelve months, for parties who were not present from the commencement to the finishing touches; and we can say, knowingly, that the parties who have confided in them have in every instance been perfectly satisfied that they had received a better job from their hands than if they had been present all the time and examined every timber. Capt. Keiser, superintendent of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company, was here some three weeks ago, when the City of Helena was turned over to him. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the boat in every particular. This is the third boat Capt. Keiser has had built by the above parties within the past twelve months, all of which have been first-class.

At Colt's armory, in Hartford, they are making a ticket punch for parties in Buffalo, designed as a detector to be used on horse and steam cars. Whenever a ticket is purchased a spring bell is rung, a number is registered on a hidden dial in a small, stout case like that of a watch, and the piece of card or number punched falls into a receptacle prepared for it, where it is kept until removed by the proper authorities. It is said to be a compact and curious piece of mechanism, and tells its story as does the dial of a watch.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, November 17, 1871.

There is considerable activity in the money market; borrowers are abundant and money in great demand at 10 to 12 per cent., and even higher rates are sometimes paid.

EXCHANGE—Is still very heavy, with large supplies coming in from the South and only a slight demand. All the banks being largely supplied with New York exchange they can find but little sale for it, and are compelled to bring notes out by express.

GOLD—Is standing pretty close to the former rate. It opened at 111⅛, touched 111¼, and closed at the latter price.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110¾	111¼
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are not at all lively, but we notice some advance in the new issue.

Coupons of 1881	116¾@117¼
" 1862	110 @111
" 1864	110¾@111¼
" 1865	111 @111½
" 1865 (new)	113¾@114
" 1867	113¾@114¼
" 1868	113¾@114¼
Ten-forties	108¾@109¼
Currency 6s	111¾@112¼

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117¾	117¾	..	..
Coupons, '62	111	111	..	..
Coupons, '64	111	111	..	..
Coupons, '65	111	111	..	..
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	114⅛	..	..
Coupons, '67	114¼	114⅛	..	..
Coupons, '68	114	114	..	..
Ten-forty coupons	109⅜	109¼	..	..
Currency 6s	113⅜	112⅜	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Have shown a more active spirit to-day; several lots of city bonds have changed hands, and railroad stock is active with an advance in price. Bank stocks are but little offered, but prices with them are firm.

In Chicago.

[Times, 16th.]

The inquiry for money from packers has developed itself in but few instances, and these through commission men, to whom 12 per cent. was charged and by them freely accepted. This seems to be the rate for such paper, although we doubt not that our city packers could easily make more satisfactory arrangements. The demand from other sources was light, and the classes requiring loans were scarcely distinguishable. The payment of taxes is causing the withdrawal of considerable deposits, but as the banks are well supplied with currency there is a very generally easy feeling. Renewals are frequent, but these are more readily granted now that the prospect appears so clear, and inasmuch as the lines of accommodation paper have been much curtailed, and more attention given to offerings based on actual shipments. These have fallen off greatly, and, to keep up satisfactory lines of discounts, a few of our banks yesterday received real estate paper on 6@9 months' time at 10 per cent. We quote rates at 8 per cent. to customers with choice accounts, and 10 per cent. on deposition and choice outside local paper. The discount on Southern drafts continues at 12 per cent. Exchange on New York was more quiet, and ruled at par, bringing 1-10 premium selling across the counter, while banks charged each other 1-20 premium.

Money Matters in New York.

[World, 15th.]

The chief events in financial circles to-day were the increasing abundance of loanable funds, the advance of government five-twenty bonds above par in gold, and the active and increasing demand for first-class railway bonds both from domestic and European investors. In Europe the money markets are tending towards greater ease, and cable advices are to the effect that a better feeling prevails in the London market in regard to American securities. Some important negotiations for American railroad bonds have been closed in London and on the continent. Prices of all first-class railroad bonds are steadily advancing, owing to the increase of the investment demand and their relative scarcity. The surplus of money seeking employment is increasing, and rates for loans are tending downward. Call loans are easy at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is in demand at 8 to 11 per cent., and good names 12 per cent.

The government bond market was strong and advanced, the coupon five-twenty bonds selling now above par in gold. Central Pacific bonds were scarce and in demand at 103, bid at the close, and some negotiations are on foot to ship a round amount of Chesapeake and Ohio bonds to Europe to supply investors who are already holders of those of the Central Pacific.

Tobacco and Hemp in St. Louis.

[Times, 16th.]

TOBACCO—Receipts during the past week were 69 hhds, offerings 116 hhds and 23 bxs. Sales, 101 hhds and 22 bxs, and rejections 15 hhds and 1 box. The offerings have been so light and the quality generally so poor, that early in the week prices were unsettled and weak, but there was an improvement later, and the sales yesterday and to-day showed great firmness and want of stocks. The few receipts of new crop indicate that there is an improvement in the cure of this over last year's crop.

We quote, ℔ 100 lbs: Sweepings, $1 90@3 50; scraps, $4 50@5; lugs, $6 75@8; common leaf, $8@8 75; medium to good leaf, $9@12; bright fillers, $14@25; medium to good wrappers, $25@50.

HEMP—Receipts were 486 bales. The demand has been extremely light, and all qualities merely nominal. Considerable stock is accumulating.

We quote: Undressed, $70@90 ℔ ton for inferior and common; prime to strictly prime and choice at $110@115@140@150; dressed nominal at $215@225; hackled tow at $90. Sales: 5 bales undressed at $130; 5 do at $140; 7 do at $150.

Memphis, Louisville, and St. Louis.

In the outset of an article on the actual and prospective connections of these three cities, the Memphis Appeal of the 16th talks as follows:

There can be henceforth little sympathy between St. Louis and Memphis. Memphis has steadily sought an alliance with St. Louis. Louisville assented to our propositions, and has made Memphis a great distributing point for its commercial wealth. St. Louis, on the contrary, has steadily refused to make any advances or accede to any terms. In 1859, there was held in St. Louis a railroad convention. In this Memphis was represented by Sam Tate and others proposing at once to extend the Memphis (Hopefield) and Iron Mountain road to the Missouri line, if St. Louis would do the rest. Our city was then authorized, in order to perfect this scheme, to subscribe $200,000 to the capital stock of the Memphis and St. Louis road. Our propositions were then and have been ever since steadily rejected. Instead of seeking access to Memphis, St. Louis has extended the Iron Mountain railroad to Belmont, and effected an alliance with Mobile, over the Mobile and Ohio, and with Nashville over the Nashville and Northwestern road. By these means St. Louis strips Memphis of commercial resources on the eastern side of the Mississippi. On the river itself, St. Louis is even more ravenous. Instead of acting as Louisville has done, making Memphis a great distributing point for flour, bacon and manufactures, St. Louis subsidizes steamboat lines. The Chamber of Commerce contracts with adventurous navigators of the lower Mississippi, agreeing that any loss sustained shall be made good. These steamers, like the packet line from that city which ascends White river, and the six St. Louis steamers which make Shreveport their objective point, fill orders for planters and merchants at St. Louis prices, adding only the cost of carriage. Such is the business conducted by all St. Louis steamers that touch at points along the river between Memphis and Vicksburg. On land and water, everywhere east and south of Memphis, there are retail drummers of St. Louis all co-operating to destroy utterly, root and branch, the commercial existence of Memphis. Of this we have no right to complain, and [illegible] only proposed to contrast the conduct pursued [illegible] of the two cities, St. Louis and Louisville. Cincinnati once made Memphis its great distributing point for the southern valley of the Mississippi; but, impelled by the example and conduct of St. Louis, Cincinnati, as soon as the condition of the Ohio canal will admit, will place three steamers in the trade between Shreveport and Portsmouth. It is thus evident that St. Louis would not only crush Memphis by her own weight of wealth and commercial power, but has induced Cincinnati to adopt a similar policy that must result, to a greater or less extent, disastrously to the commercial fortunes of Memphis.

The Iron Barge Meeting.

[New Orleans Price Current, 15th.]

The persistency of purpose which brings our merchants together in consultation night after night is a guarantee of the final success of this enterprise. We may note the fact that when in June last the barge transportation for cotton was suggested, prominent factors only proposed to give their patronage and influence to the line, but did not contemplate an actual contribution of capital. Last night it was ascertained that the subscriptions had reached $200,000, and, so far, from being discouraged, many merchants came forward and doubled their subscriptions, and the chairman (Mr. Phelps) announced that they would fight it out on that line if it took them the next twelve months to succeed.

Chicago Provision Market.

[Tribune, 16th.]

Provisions were rather quiet, with little change in prices. Lard was in moderate request and steady. Meats were in good demand on Southern account, and hams were wanted for curing, which caused prices to be well sustained. Mess pork was dull and a shade easier, owing to the fact that packers are expecting lower prices for hogs, though the circulars and papers published at other points generally take the other side—claiming that hogs will be higher in December than now. Beef is active, and especially firm on extra mess, on account of the difficulty of procuring cattle suitable for that kind of product. The movement in beef is more active than in any previous year. The following were the closing prices: Mess pork, cash or seller December, $12 62½@12 75; do seller January, $12 90; do seller March, $13 25@13 37½. Lard, cash or seller December, 8¾c; do seller January, 8¾@8⅞c. Green meats at 3¾@4c for shoulders, 5¼@5½c for short ribs, and 7@7½c for hams. New meats, part salted, for December delivery, at 4¼c for shoulders, 5¾c for rough sides, 6¼c for short ribs, and 6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats ¾c more than these quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams 8¼@9c. Mess beef $8@8 50; extra mess beef $10. Tallow, 8¾c for prime packers'. Sales to-day were as follows: 750 bbls mess pork, in small lots, at $13; 50 bbls do at $12 87½; 250 bbls do seller January, on private terms; 1,250 tcs lard at 8¾c; 20,000 lbs shoulders (green), 3¾c; 40,000 lbs do (32 days in salt) at 4¼c; 40,000 lbs do (8 days in salt) at 4¾c; 10,000 lbs green bellies at 6c; 250 boxes short ribs, seller last half of December, on private terms; 2,000 pcs green hams (selected) at 7½c; 7,000 pcs do at 7c.

Little Falls Cheese Market.

[Albany Argus.]

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1871.—Cheese shipped last week: Farm Dairy, 864 boxes, at 12@12½c. Factory sold, 4,273 boxes, at 13½@13¾c.

Farm cheese opened dull and continued so to the close of the market, prime dairy selling at 12½@13c; three or four lots brought 13¼c; and W. J. Skinner's dairy fancy brought 13½c. Quite a large proportion of the dairy cheese offered was skim milk; this brought 10@10½c, and poor lots all the way up to 12c per lb. 801 boxes were shipped at the prices stated above.

In factory cheese, the late failures had a sensible effect on the market, the sellers insisting on a cash sale and the buyers asking time. This so affected the market that but few sales were made, and these were made for cash at 13½@14c. 8,889 boxes were offered and 2,500 were sold at the time my list is sent on to you. But many buyers and sellers are still in the market, and the sales will probably be larger than reported, but none exceed 14c in price.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs in New York.

[Tribune, 15th.]

BUTTER—Receipts for the week, 20,017 pkgs, or 1,085 less than last week. Corresponding week last year, 16,893 pkgs. Exports the past week, 869 pkgs. Such continued heavy arrivals, with light shipments, tell their own story of accumulated stocks. The [illegible] feature of the market which needs most explanation is the difficulty of making sales of [illegible] grades of State between the [illegible] and the grades which shippers will take at [illegible], also between the prime and the lower grade Western. In former years, if a dairy was not quite fine enough to bring the top price, drop ½c, and it was sold. Now, buyers insist upon 2@3c decline for each degree on the downward scale of quality, and leave it optional with the dealer to accept or hold the butter until it has depreciated in quality, and receives still lower bids. Take the high-salted and slightly fishy-flavored Wyoming, Livingston and some other counties of State butter, and it is very hard to exceed 24@25c for dairies. A lot of 100 such firkins were just offered at 24c, to try the market, but they found no takers. Then again take the Western, which is not good enough to bring 20@22, and shippers want it at 14@16c. It is no easy task for receivers to decide between accepting the offers of shippers, thus subjecting them to the imputations of underselling the market and holding goods until depreciated quality and a probable falling market make the first offer a high one. The market rules dull and weak, if we except the very finest State dairies and fresh-made Western. Prices are not as firm as they were one week ago, and the shadow of coming events is a dark one—at least so far as State dairies are concerned. From all accounts, it is pretty evident that the bulk of Western butter has been sent forward, but our opinion of lots held in this State is such that we could get along pretty well without any more Western. Among recent sales we note six dairies good Cortland county, N. Y., at 27c; three dairies fine Chautauqua county, 28c; a lot of firkins from same county, 21c; 140 firkins State, to ship, at 20c; 370 do at 21c; 30 State tubs, to ship, at 18c; 45 very poor Western, very little above grease, 10c; 225 firkins Western, to ship, at 14c; 150 do at 15@17c; some fair Indiana at 19c, and 32 fine fresh Ohio at 24c, to home trade. Rolls are selling all the way from 15c for 10 half bbls Ohio common up to 20@22c, for good to prime.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week, 20,427 boxes, or 16,014 more than last week. Corresponding week last year, 43,871 boxes. Exports the past week, 18,219. Corresponding week last year, 19,931 boxes. Cable 59s; gold 111¼. While the cable [illegible] 59s as a sort of average price, fine factories are selling at 63@65s in Liverpool, as they have to do to enable shippers to pay 14c here. The large shipments of the past week were made up of the extensive lots purchased in the country, as alluded to one week ago, together with a good many low-priced and skim cheese. Outside of these, shippers are doing very little, making a decidedly dull market here just at present. It is very difficult to get a shipper above 14c, though there are some fine factories held considerably higher. For home use 14@14¼c and even 14½c are charged. Transactions outside of those large operations in the country, of cheese now going abroad, are very light. A pretty fair State factory was just sold at 13c. Some 3,000 boxes were offered at the Falls yesterday. About 3,000 changed hands at 13½@14c, mostly 13¾@14c. We are getting very few Western cheese, a market being found nearer home, with some shipments to California.

EGGS—Receipts for the week 6,585 pkgs, or 1,143 more than the previous week; corresponding week last year 7,582 pkgs. The market ruled strong at 1@2c advance, but large shipments known to be on the way incline dealers to sell freely. It will not surprise us to see an early turn in the market, especially if the present mild weather continues. Still there is some uncertainty as to the future.

New York Tobacco Market.

[From M. Rader & Son's November Circular.]

KENTUCKY—The Chicago calamity has exerted a checking influence on our trade. Sales about 3,300 hhds Kentucky, of which but one-third for export, a great part for the coast of Africa. Manufacturers chiefly have taken the balance. Prices are nominally unchanged. Much interest is felt in the late issue of a contract for 6,000 hhds Kentucky for the Italian Government.

Receipts at New York to the 1st of November:

	1871.	1870.
From New Orleans, hhds	3,004	1,655
Virginia	12,670	2,287
Baltimore	2,773	1,425
West	76,508	60,612
At New Orleans, Sept. 1, '70, to Sept. 1, '71	23,801	19,063
At Baltimore, Jan. 1, '71, to Oct. 28, '71	5,300	......
	124,060	85,072
Stock, November 1	18,265	22,744
Stock in New Orleans, Oct. 25	2,164	8,015

SEED LEAF—The market opened with every indication of an active business, when the startling news of the Chicago fire unsettled everybody, and not until the close were there any signs of returning activity. When the news of the losses was more fully ascertained, it was found that, although most disastrous, yet most of our trade in that city were able to go on, and will meet with ready and active help from all their creditors. Connecticut and Massachusetts have not met with any decided improvement as yet, although at the close a line of 400 cases were taken, the price supposed to be the main inducement; some selections of wrappers were sold as high as 60 cents, but this is an exceptional figure, and only paid for close picks of best packers. State seed is still in good demand, and is eagerly taken by jobbers when prices are in the least softened, the resampling showing that this crop is the best matured of any grown. Ohio tobacco has not been on the whole so active, the principal event of the month being the sale of about 1,000 cases, said to be taken at about 22½ cents. Pennsylvania met with a steady inquiry during the month, and is generally liked by the trade, manufacturers getting good returns from the leaf, and the quality is excellent. From the new crop we hear of no further purchases, while the estimated quantity of 150,000 cases is fully confirmed and some say will be exceeded. Sales are 900 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts at 14@60 cents; 400 do New York State, 38½@45 cents; 1,200 do Ohio, 14½@21½ cents; and 500 do Pennsylvania, 15@42 cents.

Hogs—Prices, etc., Elsewhere.

CINCINNATI.

The Gazette of this morning has the following: The market opened active, with quick sales of medium to heavy packing stock, at $4 25@4 40 gross, ranging from 270 to 390 lbs. Most of the sales were made at $4 35. The market closed slow and heavy under large receipts. The receipts since October 30, for two years, compare as follows:

	1871.	1870.
Received to Nov. 14	96,085	55,757
Tuesday	9,183	5,196
Wednesday	11,014	9,020
Thursday	14,202	9,385
Total	130,469	79,358

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Sentinel of this morning says:

The market is very active to-day, and it is thought that the receipts have been larger than on any previous day in the history of the trade in this city. The total number of arrivals by rail and on foot are estimated at upward of 3,000 head. The official bulletin at the Board of Trade announces that 60,000 were packed by Kingan & Co. during the summer months, and sets the numbers received and slaughtered from last Monday, when the regular season opened, to Wednesday evening, respectively, at 4,700 and 3,600 head. Prices rule firm at $4@4 10, gross.

Messrs. Wheat and Fletcher, of the firm of Wheat, Fletcher & Co., of this place, are largely interested in a house at Franklin, which has killed about 3,000 hogs to date, and has upward of 2,000 in the pens. The style of the firm is Harriatt, Vawter & Co., and they are paying about the same rates as are current in this market. The crop in Johnson county is larger this than it has been any previous season, and the weight will be equal to that of any of the preceding seasons, except last, when there was an unusual heavy average.

CHICAGO.

The Tribune of the 16th says:

Received to-day 19,000, and for the week 44,900; against 24,300 for the same period last week, and 24,267 for the corresponding period last year. The receipts were remarkably large for this season of the year, and during the forenoon the market gave signs of weakness, and it seemed probable that lower prices would prevail before the close, but as the day advanced the demand increased, and a better, firmer feeling obtained. There was a large attendance of Eastern and local buyers, and the competition proved sufficient to clear the pens. Sales were reported at an extreme range of $4@4 40, though, with the exception of two or three car-loads of assorted hogs, nothing brought over $4 25, while the bulk changed hands at $4 05@4 20. The market closed firm at $4 05@4 05 for common, $4 10@4 15 for medium to good, and at $4 20 for choice.

ST. LOUIS.

The Republican of the 16th remarks as follows: "The daily runs were generally large, and the aggregate of the receipts of the week was the heaviest of the season, and exhibits a considerable increase on the corresponding period of 1870. Cincinnati, Louisville and New York buyers continued in the market until yesterday, and between them and packers and speculators the market was active throughout, and everything was sold from day to day, and from Saturday to Tuesday at advancing prices. Thursday and Friday there was no quotable change from the rates [illegible] the previous week—$3 65@3 95; but on Saturday light receipts and an evident purpose on the part of packers to prevent the drain to the above points by concessions of better prices, an advance of about 10c was established—the quotation being on that day $3 65@4, extreme range—bulk at $3 75@3 95, at which everything was sold. Monday the market continued active under the operation of all classes of buyers, and at a further advance on Saturday's quotations of 10@15c, making a fall advance since Friday of 20c. There were only two city packers in the market, the other sales being principally to Louisville and New York buyers. Prices paid by packers ranged from $4@4 12½, by shippers from $3 80@4 15. On Tuesday a very light run and the continuation of the demand further enhanced prices about 10c—or 20c during the week, and the yards were all cleared at a range from $3 85@4 25—bulk at $4@4 25 to shippers and packers—the latter paying from $3 75@4 15 for average weights from 235 to 275 lbs. The run was pretty full yesterday, and the market was active and everything sold to packers and local speculators at the quotations of the day previous, but the feeling was evidently not quite so good as had prevailed during the week, and prices were not as strong. There were no outside shippers in the market, but more local speculators, and there were more cross sales and speculative transactions than on previous days. From the feeling manifest yesterday and the character of transactions, it is not improbable that heavy rains and mild weather succeeding may occasion a decline from the quotations yesterday. In order to give a comprehensive view of the course of the market for the week, we subjoin our usual table of daily ranges, suggesting that the quotations under the head of bulk sales comprise the purchases of packers and shippers principally. In the first half of the week quotations comprehended light or York hogs averaging 180 to 200 lbs at $3 60@3 70; fair to good, averaging from 250 to 275 lbs, mostly to packers and shippers, and choice to extra, averaging from 280 to 300 lbs at $3 75@3 85. The advanced prices include sales chiefly to packers and Cincinnati and Louisville shippers:

	Extreme Range.	Bulk of Sales.
Thursday, Nov. 9	$3 90@4 37½	$3 70@3 80
Friday, " 10	3 60@3 90	3 65@3 90
Saturday, " 11	3 65@4 00	3 65@3 95
Monday, " 13	3 70@4 15	4 00@4 12½
Tuesday, " 14	3 85@4 25	4 00@4 25
Wednesday, " 15	3 90@4 25	4 00@4 25

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Ap'l's, g'n, bl	429	196	Lard, tcs	20	28
Bacon, tcs	64	59	Lard, kegs	..	75
Bacon, csks	49	93	Malt, scks	130	..
Butter, pkgs	22	10	Mack'l, pgs	..	6
Barley, scks	287	..	Nails, kegs	235	98
Bagging, pcs	10	173	Oil, bbls	7	151
Cotton, bales	..	2187	Oats, scks	49	13
Cot'n y'rn, bl	..	61	Pork, bbls	32	56
Coffee, bags	73	39	Pork, pcs	..	..
Cheese, bxs	111	180	Potatoes, bls	356	33
Candles, bxs	136	498	Rye, scks	..	..
Cement, bbls	..	1200	Sugar, hhds	16	2
Corn, scks	..	..	Sugar, bxs	12	18
Cattle, head	5	300	Seed, bags	2	28
Eggs, bbls	1	15	Tobacco, hds	1	78
Flour, bbls	453	248	Tobacco, bxs	1	1514
Feathers, sks	..	122	Whisky, bbls	593	665
Hides, bdls	13	34	Wheat, scks	12	375
Hay, bales	78	83	Wool, bags	3	9
Iron, pig, t'ns	21	82			

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $2 50@4 25 per bbl. Sales to-day of 215 bbls at $2 75@4.

BAGGING—The market is quiet to-day at 16¼@17½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax hand-made and power-loom product. Hemp bagging is scarce and in demand.

BATTING—The market is quiet, but firm and unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 22@25c; No. 1 at 19@21c, and No. 2 at 18@19c.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white old range from $2 50 per bushel, and New York at $3 50; new crop at $2, on arrival.

BUTTER—Trade quiet. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@18c; Western Reserve at 20@22c; Fruit House, 24@25c. Sales to-day 1,000 lbs country at 12@18c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 per bbl from first hands. Sales to-day 45 bbls at $1 50.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, and 8s 16½c at 17½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per barrel. Sales to-day 1,200 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. Ohio factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 65 boxes.

CHESTNUTS—The market is overstocked, and dealers quote at $2@2 50 per bushel, without sales.

COAL—The shipments for this point from Pittsburgh exceed two million bushels, which will arrive about next Thursday, and prices will then recede—not much prospect before that. Quotations are as follows, delivered: Indiana coal, 22c; Pittsburgh coal, 22c; Raymond City (Va.), 32c; Clay county (Ind.) at $8 per ton of 28 bushels.

COFFEE—The market is quiet and steady. The quotations are as follows:

Rios, fair to fancy	22 @24
Laguayra, as to quality	22 @24
Singapore, as to quality	26 @28
Java, Government, as to quality	28 @34

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 50@55c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The market continues quiet and firm—not really higher, but dealers have revised quotations as below. Liverpool is firm at 9¾d., with sales of 15,000 bales. Stock afloat 371,000 bales; American, 94,000 bales. Sales for the week, 96,000. Total stock, 530,000; 88,000 American. Receipts of the week, 190,000; American, 16,000. Exports 8,000. New York is easy, but not lower than yesterday, closing at 18¾c for middling, with sales of 16,262 bales. Dealers quote as follows:

Middling	17¾
Low middling	17¼
Good ordinary	16½
Ordinary	15

COTTON-TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $15 per bbl; the wild at $13.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 6@6½c. New peaches will bring 8¼@9c for halves and 6½@7c for quarters. Trade fair.

EGGS—The market is active, and dealers are quoting at 24c recount. Sales to-day 500 doz at 24c.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 65c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent. tare on linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market firm, with a fair demand at the following rates for half bbls and kits:

	100 lbs. Half-bbl.	15 lbs Kit.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 2 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 45
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 35
No. 2 whitefish	4 00@4 50	1 10
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	26 @ 37½	
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@1 20	
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@2 30	

FLOUR—The market is moderately active at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6 00@6 50; A No. 1, $7 00@7 50; fancy, $8@8 75. Sales to-day 800 bbls assorted at quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dealers quote in bbls at $8 50, in sacks at 4¼@5c per lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Market is quiet, with a fair demand. Lemons per box at $6 50; layer raisins per box $3@3 25; figs per pound 20@23c; Zante currants per pound 11¼@12½c.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 30@1 45 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 53@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c.

OATS—Crop now arriving commands 38c for white on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 10; new fall No. 1 at $1 15@1 20; No. 2 at $1 10, and rye malt at $1 10.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival. Sales to-day one car-load at $20 delivered.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Dealers quote hominy at $4 00@4 25 per bbl, and grits at $5 00@5 25. Trade moderate.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations; bar iron 3¾@3½c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5½@5¾c, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron 6¼c, steel 9¼c; horse-shoes 5¾@6c; mule-shoes 6¼@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 35@4 50 rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c@$1 30; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 53c@$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 75@80c for common; 85@75c for prime, and 80c@$1 for choice per gallon. Sales were made to-day of 20 bbls new crop, prime molasses, at 65c. Sorghum molasses—small sales at 50c, including packages.

ONIONS—Are held at $1 75@1 85 per barrel, loose, on arrival; packed, $2 50@2 60.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18; shorts at $22; shipstuff $23@25, and middlings $28 per ton.

PEANUTS—New crop, choice quality, are quoted at 6@7c.

POTATOES—The market is quiet to-day, but strong in tone. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2 per bbl, loose; from store, packed, $2 50@2 60. Sales to-day 187 barrels at $2 50@2 60.

POULTRY—Market quiet. Chickens are held at $1 50@3 50 per dozen; ducks at $3 per dozen. Sales to-day 50 dozen chickens at quotations.

PROVISIONS—The market is very quiet to-day, the only transactions being in bulk meats. Of these the sales, so far as reported, are as follows: 38 casks clear rib at 7@7½c; 16 casks shoulders at 5¾@6c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7@7½c; clear rib 7@7¼c; shoulders 5¾@5c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8¼c; clear sides 8@8½c; shoulders 7@7½c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 13¼@13½c; plain canvassed 13¼@14½c; uncanvassed 13@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $12 50@13.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 9½c; in kegs at 10¼@11c.

RICE—Is quiet at 9c for Rangoon; Carolina new crop 8@8½c.

SALT—The market is firm, and dealers quote at $2 50 for 7-bush bbls and $2 35 for 280-lb bbls. Dairy salt $2 75.

SUGARS—Prices are lower on refined; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of New Orleans, but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	[illegible]
Fair do	[illegible]
Fully fair do	[illegible]
Prime do	[illegible]
Choice do	[illegible]
Crushed, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
A coffee	[illegible]
B coffee	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
C yellow	[illegible]
Circle C	[illegible]
Yellow	11¼@12¼
Orleans	12¼@13

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6¾@7¼c; No. 2 at 5@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 4¼@4½c.

STRAW—The demand is fair, stock light, and arrivals are taken at $8@9 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market quiet. Tallow at 7¾@8c. Grease at 5¼@7¼c, as to quality.

VINEGAR—Market fair, and cider is quoted at $8@9 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12 per bbl.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 88c. Sales 35 bbls.

WOOL—The market is quiet, and prices are nominal; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 40@45c; tub-washed at 60@65c; combing, none; burry, 5@10c less.

The Hog Market.

Under the influence of continued heavy receipts here and elsewhere, prices have receded to-day, and choice hogs will not bring more than $4 50; fair $4 25. See elsewhere for statements from other points.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The receipts to-day comprised 1 hhd., the shipments 78 hhds. In this condition of receipts the offerings were necessarily small, and the sales to correspond. At five of the warehouses 37 hhds were sold at full prices according to last quotations. For particulars see statement below.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 1 hhd Henderson county good leaf at $10 50; 1 hhd Henderson county common leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs at $6 90; 3 hhds Ballard county common leaf at $9 20, 8 90, 8; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $8 60; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $6 70; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $8 70.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 1 hhd Metcalfe county new leaf at $10; 1 hhd Grayson county new lugs at $7; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $7 90 and 7 80; 2 hhds Henry county lugs at $6 95 and 7 90; 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $9 60; 2 hhds Hart county new leaf (common) at $8 and 7 60; 2 hhds Green river leaf at $9 80 and 8 90.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $8 80; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf at $10.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Todd county common new leaf, $8 30; 1 hhd Logan county common new leaf, 8 80; 1 hhd Barren county old lugs, 7 60.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 2 hhds Graves county leaf at $8 20 and 9 80; 1 hhd Graves county lugs at 7 90; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at 7 90; 3 hhds Ballard county leaf at 11 75 to 14 75; 4 Barren county leaf at 8 70 to 9 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—DOWNING, BIRCH & CO.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1871.

CATTLE—The receipts for the past week have not been large, yet there has been enough to meet the wants of the trade. Prices have remained good for best grades, while common have sold slow and at low prices. It must be remembered that during the packing season there are a great many spareribs and tenderloins that take the place of beef, consequently there is not so much beef used as at other seasons. We quote for best quality $4 25 to $4 50 to butchers, and $4 50 to $5 to shippers for heavy well-fatted; $3 25 to $3 75 for good, and common $2 to $2 50 per cwt. gross.

SHEEP—The market has remained active, with light receipts. We quote for best heavy $4 to $4 50, and good $3 to $3 50 per cwt. gross.

HOGS—The receipts have been large during the past week. The market has been active, all selling every day on arrival. We quote for best heavy at $4 40 to $4 60 to packers, and light, $4 25 to $4 40; shoats, $3 90 to $4 per cwt gross; best butchers' hogs are selling in small lots at $4 75.

HORSES AND MULES—Are still going South to find a market. Reports from that quarter are not encouraging to shippers.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	479
Sheep	841
Hogs	24,502
Horses and mules	210
Total	26,032

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; middling uplands 18¾c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 35@6 35; common to good extra $6 60@6 85; good to choice do $6 90@7 25; white wheat extra $7@7 50; extra Ohio $6 80@7 40; St. Louis $7 05@8 75. Rye flour, the market is firm at $4 50@5 75. Cornmeal, the market is steady; Brandywine $4 25. Whisky, the market is firmer at 94@94½c; to arrive 93c. Wheat is dull and the market unsettled; receipts 243,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 53@1 61; No 2 spring $1 [illegible] 57, the latter for choice Milwaukee; winter red Western $1 60@1 64; amber $1 65@1 66; white $1 68@1 78. [illegible] the market is firm; Western, part to arrive, 95c; Canada West is active; 4-rowed State $1; Canada West $1 20. Malt is quiet. Corn is dull and the market is unsettled; receipts 169,000 bushels; Western mixed in store 78c and afloat 78½@79c; prime yellow Western in store 80c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts 133,000 bushels; Ohio and Western 52@54c. Hay and Hops are unchanged. Coffee, the market is firm; Rio 16½@18½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses is in moderate request; New Orleans 70@78c. Rice, the market is firm at 8@8¾c. Petroleum, crude 12¾c and refined 22@22¼c. Spirits turpentine 69c. Pork, the market is [illegible] active, [illegible] prices are unchanged; beef, the market is quiet; mess $7@11; extra mess $11@14. Beef hams are steady at $16@24. Tierce beef, prime mess $15@17 and India mess $18@25. Cut Meats are unchanged; hams 9½@11c; shoulders 5¾@6½c. Middles are active; long and short clear 6¾c; bellies 8c; long clear, seller December, January and March 6c; short clear, seller December, 7½c. Lard, the market is heavy; No 1 prime steam 9¼@9⅜c and kettle rendered 9½c; seller January 9½c; seller February 9½c; seller March 9⅝c. Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The change in the weather has caused a little more inquiry for woolens generally. The wholesale trade is devoid of animation, but with stocks comparatively light, prices are pretty well sustained for all staples, while foreign fancy dress goods are being closed out at reduced prices. Atlantic A heavy brown sheetings are steady at 13c. Augusta do are reduced to 11½c; Dwight Star do to 14½c; Mystic River to 11½c; Nashua R to 12½c; do A to 13c; Massachusetts J to 10c; Atlantic L fine sheeting to 11c; Waltham 9-4 inch has been advanced to 13½c; Laconia 9-4 sheetings have advanced to 32½c, and 10-4 do to 37½c. In other classes of goods there is no important change to observe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand, but at lower rates; No 2 spring $1 20½@1 21; No 3 do $1 13½@1 14; seller November $1 21@1 21¼; seller December $1 22½@1 23¼; seller all the year $1 20½@1 21. Corn, the heavy receipts depress the market; No 2 48c; rejected 43@44c; seller November 42¾@44½c; seller December 43¾@44c; seller all the year 43¾@43½c, closing at the inside prices. Rye, the market is dull and prices have declined; No 2 63c; rejected 58c. Barley, the demand is active and prices have advanced; No 2 59@60c for fresh receipts and 58¾@59c for regular. Pork, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; mess $12 50; seller December $12 62½@12 75; seller January $12 62½@12 70; seller February $12 75@12 80; seller March $13 05@13 30, closing weak. Lard, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell at 8¾@8¾c; seller January 8¾c; seller February 8¾c; seller March 9c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm; hams 6¾@7¾c; short ribs 5¾@5¾c. Meats in salt 10 to 12 days: shoulders 3¾@3½c; short ribs 5¾@5¾c; short clear 6¼c. Whisky, the demand is fair and the market firm at 87@88c, closing at 88c. Hogs are in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at $3 90@4 10. Freights to Buffalo: corn 10c and wheat 11c. Exchange, sight drafts on New York 1-10 premium. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels of flour, 34,000 bushels wheat, 180,000 bushels corn, 3,000 bushels oats, 62,000 bushels barley, 8,000 bushels rye, 23,000 head hogs. Shipments: 4,000 barrels of flour, 11,000 bushels wheat, 89,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 142,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 4,000 head hogs. Latest—6 P. M.—Hogs, the market is active at a decline of 9@10c; sales at $3 80@4 15; receipts 23,000 head. Wheat, the market is firmer at $1 21¼.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the market is steady at 17¾c. Flour, the market is firm; superfine fall $5 25@5 60; extra fall $5 75@6 00; double extra do $6 15@6 50. Wheat, the market is firm: No 2 spring $1 30; No 2 red fall $1 53. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced; mixed on the track 43@44c; mixed sacked 52c. Oats, the market is easier; mixed on the track 35c; do sacked 40@41c. Barley, the market is unchanged at 70@80c for prime Minnesota. Rye, the market is firm at 71@73c. Whisky, the market is unchanged at 89½c. Tobacco, the market is easier at 6¾@7¾c for planters' lugs. Hemp, prices are nominal. Bagging, the market is easier at 17@18c. Mess pork is dull at $13 75 for old and $13 50 for new. Dry-salted meats are easier; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 6¾c; clear sides 7@7¼c. Bacon, market closed easier; shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib 8c; clear sides 7¾@8c; hams, sugar-cured 14¾@15¼c. Lard 9¼c for refined. Hogs, the market is firm at $3 75@4 15. Cattle, the best grades are scarce at $4@4 75. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 15,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels barley, 2,000 bushels rye, 6,335 head hogs, 490 head cattle.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; low middling 17¼@17½c. Flour and Grain are unchanged. Coffee, the market is dull and prices are drooping; prime 25½@24c. Sugar, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Oils are unchanged. Eggs are scarce and firm at 30c. Butter, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Cheese, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Clover seed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 10¾@11c. Pork, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; new mess $13; old $12 75. Lard is dull and prices are drooping; sales of prime steam at 9¼c. Bulk meats are dull and the market is unsettled; shoulders 30 days in salt sold at 5¼c packed and 35 days at 5½c; sides are held at 6¾c for clear rib and 7@7¼c for clear sides packed and 20 days in salt. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are drooping; shoulders 7c; clear rib 7¾c and clear sides 7¾c. Hogs, the market is dull and prices have declined, closing at $4 15@4 30; receipts 13,000 head. Whisky, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 88c. Green meats are dull and prices have declined; shoulders 4c; sides 5¼@5¾c; hams 7¼@8c, the latter for light.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 17¼@17¾c; receipts for the past day 2,669 bales; shipments 2,425 bales; receipts for the week 14,895 bales; shipments 16,158 bales; sales 12,600 bales; stock 18,850 bales. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged. Corn, the market is quiet and prices weak at 58@60c. Oats, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 50c. Hay, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $28@30. Bran, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Mess pork is scarce and firm at $15. Lard, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at 9¾c. Bacon, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; sides 8@8½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 25@7 75; Indiana and Ohio $7@7 50. Wheat, the market is dull and market firm; State and Western red $1 60@1 63. Rye is held at 97@98c. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; old yellow 78c; new 65@66c; Western high mixed 74@75c. Oats are selling; Western white 54@55c; mixed 52@53c. Provisions are dull. Petroleum, crude 15½c and refined 22½c. Whisky, the market is firm at 94c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Indiana and Ohio $1 58@1 65. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; new white 70@80c; yellow 70@73c; old mixed Western 73@74c. Oats, the market is quiet at 49@52c. Provisions are firm. [illegible] Western is in good demand for rolls at 23@30c; low grades are neglected. Whisky, prices are nominal at 94@94½c.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 17.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; low middling 16½c; receipts for the season 14,285 bales; shipments 11,290 bales; stock 2,473 bales. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; [illegible] Wheat is scarce and firm at [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Barley [illegible]. Cornmeal [illegible]. [illegible] market is quiet and unchanged [illegible]. Lard, prime steam 10c. Hogs [illegible] the market is active.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Wheat, the demand is fair and the market firm at $1 30@1 35. Provisions, the market is firm. Hogs, the market is steady at $4@4 10; receipts 4,000 head.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1871.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A HALO but beautiful hale surrounded the new moon last night.

MR. G. BAUSEMAN is having three fine brick houses erected on the south side of Market street, near Fifteenth.

THE Indiana lynching created much talk in the city yesterday. Public opinion seemed to be decidedly against the marauders.

W. W. BECKMAN, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was arrested and lodged in jail yesterday by Officers Janes and Brennan.

CHRIS. HAARMAN got his foot run over and badly crushed yesterday, by an express-wagon, at the corner of Brook and Market streets.

MIKE MCLEMAN and a dead-drunk woman, whose name could not be learned, were occupants of Clay-street station-house last night.

THE season is too far advanced for Rattleman, our amateur Weston, to walk to Nashville. He will wait and take a fresh start next spring.

JEFFERSON street, from First to Preston, has been well cleaned, and now persons can cross on foot from the opposite side of the street to the depot.

GREAT complaint is made that the street-cars run too fast at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets. Somebody is badly frightened there every day.

A SICK child, ten months old, with a head twenty inches in circumference, was at Dr. Clemons' office yesterday. The head of a grown person is not generally much larger.

A SLANDER suit is now pending before Justice McGrath, in which thirty-five witnesses have been summoned to appear and give evidence. The trial will come off on the 23d instant.

THE cars on Sixth street were delayed about fifteen minutes yesterday, waiting for the unloading of about seven feet from a wagon in front of a hardware store between Main and Market.

DR. C. BOEX, of Chicago, a German physician, has moved to Louisville, and is now looking about for a suitable locality in which to open an office. He is one of the victims of the great fire.

PAT. FELDER'S cart, loaded with rock, collided with a heavy yesterday at the corner of Portland avenue and Bridge street, and broke a wheel from the latter. A small amount of swearing took place immediately.

A HORSE owned by a man named Solomon got his arm broken yesterday at Mr. Avery's plow-factory, corner Fifteenth and Main streets. He got it caught in the bands of the machinery. The wound was dressed by Dr. Alexander.

MR. SAMUELS, the proprietor of the Four-mile House on Seventh-street road, was badly cut in the inner yesterday by a knife with which he was cutting corn. The would bled profusely until stopped by a physician in the city.

THURSDAY night Mr. Robert Hamilton, a young lawyer, who resides on Main street, between Preston and Jackson, fell down under the influence of liquor, dislocating an elbow and badly bruising a shoulder. He could not tell where or how he fell.

A GENTLEMAN writes us from Lebanon Junction, stating that Stephen Wilson, the man reported several days ago as having died of consumption and starvation, was well attended to by the people of the neighborhood, and that his death was due to CONSUMPTION alone.

SAMUEL TALBOT, colored, James Broadwick, Patrick Kane and Dock Jones, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct; one Thomas Reed, and Alfred Simons, drunk and carrying concealed deadly weapons, were locked up in Portland station-house last night.

AT OUR.

An African Mother-in-Law Following the White Example.

About two months ago Mrs. Sarah Jackson, colored, took out a peace warrant against her husband, and had him placed under bonds to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year. Domestic affairs since that time have gone unpleasantly, and the husband, it seems, has sought the earliest opportunity to get even. He took out a peace warrant yesterday against Mrs. Jackson and his mother-in-law, and had the trial before Esquire Peay.

It was given in evidence that the wife threw dirty water on her husband, struck him with a poker, quarreled with him, and that the mother-in-law takes his children away from home to visit and annoy their father. The mother, even in the presence of the court, snatched a little girl from its father's embrace and would not permit him to caress it. This furious spirit, however, was several times completely subdued during the progress of the trial.

It was evident that the parents loved each other and loved their children, and, soonsor or lat er, it is believed, they will adjust the domestic feud upon the basis of mutual forbearance. The wife wept bitterly, and the husband soon followed her example. It was generally believed that his heart would relent, and that he would stop the proceedings, but he did not do so.

The charges were not sustained, and the wife and mother-in-law were discharged.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Commissioner of Insurance, is at the Galt House.

Lieut. Gov. John G. Carlisle has been in the city for several days, attending to a case in the Chancery Court.

Gen. John Echols, Virginia; Gen. Carrington, Gen. Getty, Gen. Pennepacker, Gen. Van Vonst, U. S. A., and Gen. Wm. Preston, Lexington, are at the Galt House.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, accompanied by several railroad gentlemen from Philadelphia and New York, will arrive at the Galt House this morning by the 8 o'clock train.

Col. D. Smedley, Paducah, Ky.; Capt. J. B. Roberts, of Jefferson, Texas; N. T. Lewis, Cincinnow, New Mexico; and James W. Hopper, editor of Lebanon Standard, are at the National Hotel.

Lusus Naturæ.

Mr. George Conn, who lives at Anchorage, has a pup with five well formed legs, three being in front, the two fore-legs in the usual place, and a third growing from the center of the breast, which is brought into use as well as all the rest.

CITY BUSINESS.

A Grand Lunch.

Mundy's hotel, on Market street between Fifth and Sixth, will be opened this evening at 7½ o'clock, and the opening celebrated by a grand lunch at 9o'clock. Mr. Mundy, the proprietor, has recently come to this city from Nashville, where he is well known and popular, having been for a long time the head-center of the Fonian brotherhood in Tennessee. We bespeak for his hotel here a large degree of patronage and prosperity.

1871—Fashions—1872.

H. H. Neal, the popular stockist, has recently introduces the most exquisite and beautiful styles of imported goods for 1871 and 1872, consisting of French cloths, doeskins, cassimeres and the choicest selections of vestings; also French and English coatings, diagonals, Schoeller's winterages, Johnston's meltons, Paris stripes, and the famous Devonshire kersey overcoating—the best goods turned out of the looms of Europe. Mr. Neal has in his employ that popular and best of cutters, J. S. Sour, late from J. Schechler's, who has charge of the tailoring department, and is turning out the most fashionable and satisfactory suits and overcoats in this city. Special attention paid to party and wedding suits. P. S.—A large and complete stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods and medicated underwear of all the latest styles can be found at H. H. Neal's, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Little?'s Living Age,

being published in weekly numbers of sixty-four pages each, gives more than three thousand double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly, and is thereby enabled to present with a satisfactory completeness, nowhere else attempted, whatever is of immediate interest or permanent value in the vast and generally inaccessible mass of foreign periodical literature, a literature embracing the productions of the ablest writers in every department of science, whether relating to history, biography, politics, poetry, art, science, politics, theology, criticism or art. As a fresh and thorough weekly compilation, therefore, of the scientific and noteworthy in current literature, including the ablest and most interesting essays, reviews, social and short stories, poetry, scientific, historical, and political information, it has become invaluable, in the great and growing multitude of quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies, to every person or family of intelligence and taste. The highest critical authorities of the country unite in pronouncing it, in the issue of all our periodicals, the best of its kind.

The publishers offer, as an inducement to subscribers who may wish to club with other leading periodicals, and to recommend a careful examination of their prospectus, published in this paper.

MASK AND MANILLA.

Lynching of the Three Negroes Accused of the Indiana Butchery.

An Eye-Witness's Account of the Affair.

How the Charlestown Jail Was Broken Open and the Terror-Stricken Wretches Dragged Out.

They are Burned with Hot Irons and Forced to Confess.

A Masher Interviewed.

Being satisfied that the prisoners Squire Taylor, George Johnson, and Charles Davis would be hung on Thursday night our reporter determined to remain at Charlestown and await the result.

RUMORS OF LYNCHING.

Early in the evening rumors were afloat that the prisoners would be taken out some time during the night, but at 6 o'clock a gentleman came with positive information that a large mob would visit the county jail at 12 o'clock midnight, for the purpose of hanging Davis and Johnson, and to burn old Squire Taylor alive. Arrangements were accordingly made for telegraphing to Jeffersonville, from where the Intelligence would be repeated to this place. After this hour matters were very quiet in Charlestown. Only a few persons were seen moving upon the streets, and they were believed to be persons connected with the impending mob.

To make sure of being awake at the hour of the contemplated violence, the COURIER-JOURNAL reporter obtained permission of Sheriff Geo. W. Baxter to sleep in his room, fronting on Court square, in the county jail building, and one room to the front of the cells where the prisoners were confined. At ten o'clock we retired without undressing, in order to be ready at a moment's notice if the expected attempt should be made.

"THEY ARE HERE!"

We had hardly touched the bed, before Andy Baxter, deputy sheriff, exclaimed: "They are here!" Jumping up, we drew our boots on in an instant, examined our watch, and found that it was fifteen minutes after one o'clock. The heavy tramp of men was first heard upon the pavements in the front yard, then the hollow sound of the tread on the bare boards in the hall, followed by cries of

"HALT! NO. 1 THEN WAY! NO. 2 THEY WAY! KEEP IN YOUR ROOMS!"

in a voice evidently intended to be disguised. The voice was loud, broad and coarse; the words were slow and measured, as if the commander were trying to give them impressive, mysterious tone, and at the same time to indicate the quick, determined, desperate purpose of the band. The mystic klan marched and countermarched in the lower hall, and finally knocked at the door of William Long, the jailer.

"We want Mr. Long," cried out the ghostly voice.

Mr. Long came forth, when the following conversation ensued:

Capt.—Mr. Long, we want the keys of this jail (pointing a pistol directly against Long's nose).

Long—Not quite so fast, gentlemen, with your weapons; I have not got them, sir.

Capt.—Yes you-have, sir (punching the pistol close up to Long's face); you are the custodian; we must have them; be your own friend and don't delay us.

Long—In ordinary times I am the custodian of the keys, but these are extraordinary times, and I have not got them; they are in charge of the sheriff.

At this the captain took down his pistol and calling out, "Follow me!" advanced up stairs. The heavy tramp of a half dozen stalwart masked men came quickly and steadily up the steps. They reached the landing and wandered in the upper hall for several minutes, going from door to door—evidently in search of the keys. After a scraping around in the dark for about a minute, the captain asked that a light be struck. This order was obeyed by Andrew Baxter, when

THE CAPTAIN OF THE KUKLUX

opened the door with pistol in hand, and entering, with a stout, swinging, determined step, advanced to the center of the room. He was a small man, probably about five feet five inches in height, well built, with compact frame and sturdy and muscular limbs. His mask of white muslin was partially torn, and disclosed his eyes; his chin, straight, large nose; his heavy, black, close-brush moustache; the slight stoop of the head forward, all left the impression that he was a little pock-marked. He resembled, very much, Andrew Stone, of Charlestown; but it was not him. He wore a small, tight-fitting cap, a gray jacket, gray pants, and a pair of boots, in the tops of which the legs of his pants were stuffed. Every fairy in the room, he held his head down, and to one side, as if to avoid our gaze, and said, in a bluffing tone:

"Where is the sheriff of Clark county?"

Mr. Baxter—He is not here, sir.

Captain—Then where is he? we must see him. A. B.—He is at home.

Captain—Well, dress yourself, and come along with us.

OUR REPORTER IS CUSTODY.

With that the little Captain called out:

"YOU 1, 2 and 3, follow me!"

At this three stalwart fellows, with long sack coats and small cloth caps, stepped forward. Each was probably six feet in height, squarely built, not fleshy, but strong, and apparently lithe and active men. The four surrounded us and marched us down stairs, where we were joined by Wm. Long, the jailer, also in custody. The hall was filled with masked lynchers, most of them a little above the average height, all armed either with pistols or bludgeons. Out we went into the cold nipping air, and, passing through the yard, saw more men with white masks standing around in close proximity between the front of the house and the fence. Passing down Market street for one square and turning westward a half square, we arrived

AT SHERIFF BAXTER'S,

a neat cottage-residence. A loud rap was given on the door, and, after waiting for the answer, our reporter became impatient, and appealed very earnestly to his "guardian spirits" to permit him "just to step down to the residence of a friend for a few minutes."

"Who is your friend?" was asked.

"Only Charles L. Huckleberry," said we, thinking they might suspect us of wanting to stir up resistance.

"Only Charles L. Huckleberry, indeed. He is the telegraph operator. You won't to send a dispatch. No, sir; we don't do business in that way."

Here the door opened and Sheriff Baxter appeared in his night-dress, when the following conversation took place:

Captain—I want them jail keys.

Sheriff (suddenly)—Now, suppose you wait until I get on my clothes?

Captain—No, we won't. You can get them without your clothes.

Sheriff, crossly—No I can't.

Captain—If they are hid in the wood pile I want you to find them.

Sheriff—They sin't there, sir. Take a seat until I dress (shoving the Captain gently towards a chair).

Captain—I don't want to sit down.

Baxter—Well, then, stand up, d—n it.

Capt.—I have seen men stubborner nor you made to yield.

S.—You have?

By this time Sheriff Baxter, who was all the time amazingly cool and self-possessed, was dressed, and the whole party started

OFF TO JAIL AGAIN,

the captain instructing the guard to keep the reporter and Long in front, while the two Baxters should follow in the rear. In that order we marched on rapidly, the captain calling out;

"Hurry up, boys; we have not much time."

Arriving at the corner of Court square, a guard with bludgeon in hand, standing midway of the street, cried out;

"Halt! who comes there?"

"Equal and just rights," replied the captain, and we passed through the squad of sentinels and entered the jail.

INTO THE JAIL ONCE MORE.

As soon as we got into the hall, Sheriff Baxter was surrounded by the mob, who all rushed in except a few guards, left outside as a precaution against interference from any quarter. The captain advanced, and, facing the Sheriff with drawn pistol and his finger on the trigger, another colloquy followed:

Captain—Sheriff, we want the keys of this jail.

Sheriff—Well, sir, you can't get them.

Captain—We must have them, giving his pistol a touch and tightening his thumb upon the hammer.

S.—Well, I tell you, you cannot have them. They sin't here. We knew all about this before you came; we knew you were coming; so I gave the keys to Judge Dunham, and he took them to Jeffersonville on the 9:10 local, scarce.

Capt.—Will you give them up, I say?

S.—No.

Capt.—Nos. 1 and 2 fetch in the tools—f-e-t-c-h in t-h-e t-o-o-l-s.

This was said in a loud, coarse, drawling voice.

After calling several times, Nos. 1 and 2 advanced, each with a heavy sledge and a cold-chisel, which they had obtained at Boyer's blacksmith shop. Unlocking a small wooden door, and passing through it, the mob arrived at the outer entrance to the lower range of cells.

THE BREAKING IN COMMENCED.

Here an axe was first used. Placing it between the door and the lock, the sledge fell heavy and fast, but, instead of the lock rattling out, the axe fell to pieces. Then No. 1 and No. 2, with heavy sledge hammers, commenced upon the lock, which was on the outside of a solid iron door about three feet wide by ten feet high. Their herculean labors fell with the rapidity and regularity of a trip-hammer, a glittering shower of white-hot sparks following every blow. The lock soon yielded before such desperate and determined strokes. In one minute it was hewn into fragments and the door swung open on its hinges. Behind it was a door which was a net-work of iron bars, blocking further progress. This was more stubborn. From the side of the entrance projected, both at the top and bottom, a flat piece of iron, with a slot in the end. Two heavy staples, fastened upon the latter, descended through these slots, and were secured outside the bar by the heavy cut-locks. This door was more formidable, and constituted a far more stubborn obstacle than the first. Number One and Number Two went to work with increased zeal. They thundered on the door with their sledges, but it did not seem to affect it in the least. They seemed aggravated by the wonderful strength of the door, and redoubled their vigor, but still it did not yield.

THE SCENE IN THE JAIL.

During the interval our reporter took an opportunity to survey the scene. It was in a little room about six by twelve feet, leading from the main hall of the building to the court yard, or up a pair of stairs to the upper range of cells. There were about a dozen masters present; all had cotton masks except one; he had a soldier's overcoat, which was dyed black. He had depeched upon the cape for a mask, but in the excitement he had let it slip back, and his face was in full view. He was below the average height, a little stooped, had a dark complexion and several grease in his forehead, and a hooked or aquiline nose. He saw our observance of him, and quickly gathered his cape over his face. There were also two medium-sized men, each having in his hand a bran-new whitish-brown manilla rope. Each of the ropes had on one end a regular hangman's noose, showing that some one was at work who understood his business.

OUR REPORTER LOSES HIS NOTE-BOOK.

During all this time "the chief among 'em" was "takin' notes," surrounded by pistols and bludgeons and all the very interesting paraphernalia of Judge Lynch's posse comitatus. He had just jotted down the words "had a manilla rope," when the captain snatched the book, and, running to the other side of the room, commenced opening and examining it; but it was all "goose-tracks" — short-hand — and the Kuklux chief could make nothing of it. Baxter and Long came to the rescue, saying: "That is only a note-book; he is only a reporter; that is what you want;" and the captain returned the book, saying: "I beg your pardon, sir; I beg your pardon."

In the meantime the sledge-hammers had been pounding away, but the door seemed to be just as sound as on the first attack. The blows resounded throughout the whole jail, but at times there would be a lull, and our reporter listened sharply for the moans of the prisoners, but all was still as death. Doubtless the poor creatures were too frightened to do anything but pray for, help, of which there seemed to be no prospect.

THE COLD-CHISELS

were of no avail; the sledge-hammer could not do the work. The captain cried out:

"Bring in the cold-chisels!"

Now the work commenced in earnest. It was slow but sure, though the noise was not so great. It was a dull, cutting noise, but every blow made its mark. The work prospered, and soon the first bolt was cut through. The heavy cut-lock trembled. Again the blows commence; the cuts gradually grow deeper and deeper; the bolt parts, the lock falls, and

THE JAIL IS OPEN.

A hideous smile of delight could be seen lurking on the exposed part of the features of the mob. Their eyes seemed to glow through the openings in their masks like those of famished wolves. They crowded in, pushing and jostling each other. When all were inside, silence supervened for an instant. We listened. There was not a groan, not a sigh, not a motion. Then a deathly stillness prevailed, broken only by the wierd-like clang of the boot-heels on the iron floor. Time was flying. It was now past two o'clock.

"Hurry, boys!" said the captain; "daylight is approaching; where is the jailor? bring him in!" and the jailor is brought forward.

"Show us which cell Squire Taylor is in."

"That," said Long, pointing to the second cell to the left as we entered.

"Where is the key?"

"I have not got it."

"What do you say, boys? Shall we use the tools?"

"No; open the doors with the instruments," replied another.

The keys were again demanded, and again refused. Then the captain gave the order to break the lock. The lock was on the outside, and soon fell to the ground, when the Captain gave the order:

"No. 1, tie him!"

"No. 1 entered. The poor wretch was lying on the bed in his cell. His arms were promptly tied, his rope was twisted around his neck, and he was quickly and rudely brought out of the cell. He was speechless, making no sign or motion except that extreme terror which makes the victim dumb. During this time Charles Davis' cell was opened with the sledges. He received the same treatment, and was also dumb with fright. His cell was broken open by No. 8.

"Where is Johnson?" demanded the mobbers.

"Up stairs," was the reply.

At this announcement there was another lull, and as we went up we begged time to send a dispatch, but again received the same reply: "We don't do business in that way." After he had run the door of the cell up stairs, Sheriff Baxter, seeing further resistance useless—that the jail was being battered to pieces without saving the prisoners—suggested that probably the keys to the upper story might be in the safe. Search was made for them, but to no avail. They could not be found, for Baxter had tied them to a string and hung them out of the window on the east side of the jail residence.

The work with the sledge was resumed; but on this door the lock was on the inside. The hinges, therefore, had to be resorted to, but it was slow work. This ended in the Ohio court door to the jail. After laboring here for nearly ten minutes, only one hinge was removed. The stalwart No. 1 and No. 2 gave out, after beating awhile on the upper hinge, when No. 8 was called; but his blows fell like a tack-hammer on a bowsider. After some fifteen minutes, Sheriff Baxter said he believed he could find the keys to that door. He soon produced them, and the captain took charge of them. The entrance was made easily. The cell in which Johnson lay was quickly opened; the ropes were put around him, and the parties started

OFF FOR THE WOODS

with a wild yell, leaving guards behind to keep the citizens back. In an instant they had turned north from Court Square into the next street, and came south to the Ohio road, during a northward after crossing and recrossing the Ohio and Mississippi railway. Hence they traveled so fast that the few venturous citizens who dared to follow were left far in the rear. They were just one hour by the watch from the time they entered until they left the jail with the prisoners in charge.

NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Being released from duress, we hastened to take up Charles L. Huckleberry, railroad agent and telegraph operator, who willingly and kindly attempted to get the operator at Jeffersonville, at Louisville, at Vernon and at St. Louis to answer, but in vain, so that all communication was shut off until the next day, yesterday.

FOLLOWING THE MOB.

After this fruitless delay Sheriff Baxter ordered his horse and buggy out, when the trail was resumed, going out the Otisco road, passing the Fair Grounds within half a mile of Charlestown, and continuing westward a mile and a half, where we came to Cartwright's. The morning was a clear, star-light morning. A heavy white frost covered the ground, the trees and the houses. The country is slightly rolling thus far, but just beyond Cartwright's is an open field. A dirt road leads to the left through a few scattering briars, and a few hundred yards beyond are the skirts of Cartwright's woods, where the rough country between Charlestown and Lexington begins. It is a beech forest. A gentle slope commences at this point, the first ravine having a gradual slope of about one hundred yards. Upon the very first tree in the woods we discovered two dark objects dangling close together. One had something white hanging below on the ground. We approached the tree, and as the object became distinct we saw that it was

SQUIRE TAYLOR.

His feet almost touched the ground, and he was naked clear down to his shins. His clothing had been stripped off, turned inside out, and was only knot on the legs by the size of his shoes. The knot had caught directly under his chin, throwing the head back as if he were trying to look straight up into the sky. Upon examining the back of Taylor there were very visible a half dozen blisters which had been made by jobbing him on the back with burning brands. He was also burned on both sides of the face and on the right hand. It was reported that the intention was to burn him alive, but this may have been prevented by the fact that the Kuklux were delayed in their operations. Right by his side hung

GEORGE JOHNSON,

the negro who made the confession. His shoes were within two feet of the ground. His clothes had not been taken off, and his body showed no signs of any more violence than the hanging. The noose had caught under the left ear; his tongue was protruding, and offensive matter dropped from his nose and mouth, presenting an appearance at that still hour of the morning, in the lonely woods, that was truly horrifying. Very little sympathy could be expressed for Johnson, even had his been incapent, for he had died no often, in so many different ways, that no faith whatever could be placed in him. These two being taken from the cells first, leaving them, we proceeded about a hundred feet down into the hollow to another beech tree, and

THERE HUNG OLD CHARLEY DAVIS,

a negro sixty-six years of age. He was long higher than either of the others, his feet not being within four feet of the ground. He faced to the west-ward, with his back fairly up against the tree; the noose on the back of his neck, his head bowed upon his breast, his eyes closed, stocking all on, and a little blood oozing from his right ear. He looked much as if he was asleep. Below Davis, about another hundred feet, were the two negroes, charged each of the murder of Mrs. Hicklin, which the latter confessed in a manner so as not to compromise said terrible secret upon the unfortunate wretches who had thus fearfully paid the ghastly forfeit of their lives.

THE CAUSE OF EXECUTION.

George Johnson was first hauled up and left for a short time to struggle with parting life. Davis quickly followed, but old Squire Taylor was stripped at the fire, and his struggling and dying comrades were presented to him as an awful illustration of his own fate. Standing there naked, with pistols in the front and burning brands right and left, his way, his heartless tormentors put the red hot brands to his bare skin to extort a confession of the deed by the exquisite punishment they were inflicting. Parties, who arrived soon enough to see the last victim swing, state that Taylor was surrounded; that they heard a conversation going on between the men and Taylor, but could not hear with sufficient distinctness to understand anything that was said.

THE CLOSED SCENE.

After the work was thus accomplished, the mob gathered around the captain, who thus addressed them:

"Fellow comrades, attention! Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 and guards, this way. Gentlemen, I thank you for your good behavior—your good conduct. You have acted nobly. I will now dismiss you. Go home. Say nothing of what you saw."

Upon this the parties mounted, with a few exceptions, the mounted regulators retreating northward, and a few, probably not more than half a dozen, returning toward Charlestown.

HOW MANY WERE THERE?

The number of lynchers has been variously estimated at from 25 to 100 men. A gentleman, who took the pains to count them, states that there were exactly thirty-three in the ranks as they marched up to the jail, but there were probably some pickets out, who would swell the number to forty or fifty. The disposition is naturally to exaggerate in a case of this kind. Fifty is probably a liberal estimate.

We have reliable information that the mob was composed of men mostly from near Henryville and Otisco, and a portion of them from Charlestown.

WAS THERE A CONFESSION?

Much curiosity was expressed by all the people in Charlestown and vicinity, to learn whether or not Taylor had made any confession before being hung. Rumors were kept afloat in Charlestown by parties who professed to be knowing on the subject, that Taylor divulged the whole affair before dying. During the forenoon the following was handed to us on the streets of Charlestown by a little boy, who immediately ran away:

"*Mr. Reporter*—A confession was made by Taylor of the whole. By K. K. K."

CHARLESTOWN AT DAYLIGHT.

Many of the citizens were awakened from their slumbers by the battering of the sledge-hammers on the jail, but very few ventured upon the streets. At an early hour, however, the people were out in numbers, anxious to learn full particulars of the tragic scenes of the night. The intelligence spread rapidly from town to county, and reached Jeffersonville before daylight. As soon as the morning mail was over there was a general move

TO THE PLACE OF EXECUTION,

some on foot, some on horseback, and others in all the different kinds of vehicles available. We returned to the spot at about half-past nine o'clock, passing and meeting many sight-seekers in the road. The victims of lawlessness and violence were still hanging as above described. Parties stood around examining bodies and conversing about the probabilities of the guilt of the negroes. Nobody was found to indorse the outrage that had been committed, although many were fully satisfied as to the guilt of the victims. They were in the hands of the law, said the more considerate, and there should have been permitted to remain until the law had taken its peaceable and orderly course. There was no chance, said another, of their escaping, and nothing, be they ever so guilty, can justify a lawless set of men in thus taking upon themselves the functions of judge and jury and executioners.

DISPATCH FROM THE CORONER.

Early in the morning, O. O. Steeley, deputy county coroner, telegraphed that he would arrive on the 9:30 train and proceed to hold an inquest. In pursuance of the above announcement, Mr. Steeley, accompanied by a large number of citizens of Jeffersonville, arrived on the grounds, and impaneled a jury consisting of the following gentlemen: George W. Ewing, foreman; Luke Beckes, L. M. Sanders, E. G. Green, Wm. Snyder, and Harvey Harris, Jr.

THE BODIES PHOTOGRAPHED.

The jury having been impaneled, orders were given to take down the bodies, but this was countermanded on information being received that Mr. Powell, the photographer in Charlestown, was coming to photograph the bodies. Mr. Powell soon arrived, and took some views of Johnson and Taylor, hanging together, and a separate view of Davis as he hung by himself.

THE BODIES TAKEN DOWN.

The bodies were then taken down—first Taylor, next Johnson, and, lastly, Davis. All three were placed in a wagon and hauled to Charlestown. Davis Taylor, the son of Squire Taylor, a negro boy about twenty-five and thirty years of age, was present, from early in the morning. His grief at the sight of his murdered father, hanging stiff and naked in the woods, was a sight that would have touched the stoniest heart. It was not boisterous, but silent tears. Be and Benamour, manifested a sorrow not to be doubted, though too intense for utterance. He was there to take charge of his father, and helped to place him in the wagon, but the family became so affrighted that they were afraid to claim the body, and permitted it to remain in the hands of the coroner.

THE INQUEST.

The jury arrived in Charlestown at a quarter of 12 o'clock yesterday, and appointed to meet in Justice Mitchell's office at 1 o'clock. At that hour the examination of witnesses was commenced.

WILLIAM BOYER,

being sworn, testified: At about a quarter past one o'clock this (Friday) morning some men came to my house and knocked at my door. I asked them what they wanted; they said they wanted to get in my shop for some tools. I said I would not come, and they picked up a piece of timber and broke in the window and took out a couple of sledge-hammers and two cold-chisels. After they started off I came out and went down town. I did not know any of the mob, either by their dresses or voices. They were on foot. I did not see whether they had arms or not. I saw them when they brought the darkeys out; they had two of them in the lead and one seemed to halt; they had some trouble in getting him along, and made a great deal of noise. The man who was leading in front came up and said, "you must dry this up." After that I heard not a whimper more. I followed them as far as the Fair grounds, and, finding they were not going to hang them there, I returned to Charlestown.

JOHN BOYER,

being sworn, testified—I staid with my brother last night. After they came there and took the tools, I got up and followed down town. I came nearly opposite the court-house fence, near Mrs. Bayliss', where they halted me. I stepped; and they then allowed me to pass as far as opposite the court-house door. I staid there until they broke down the jail and passed me with the prisoners. They had guards in the road as far up as Mrs. Green's, I think. There were probably ten guards. I think there were about fifty altogether. I did not know either of them. I could not recognize either by their voices or their clothing. I did not notice that they were in disguise. I did not see the hanging because I could not get close enough to the place. I did not hear any yells or balloing at all. I was within a hundred yards of them when they hung the negroes on the Cartwright's wood. I did not hear any groans. I think I heard Taylor talk, but not sufficiently loud to hear what he said. I think two were hung when I got there, and Taylor was still alive. I kept up with them all the way until they got to the railroad. After they hung Taylor the crowd took to their horses and dispersed, most of them going northward on the Lexington and Vienna road.

GEORGE W. BAXTER, SHERIFF,

being sworn, testified: I suppose they arrived at my house about one o'clock. They demanded the keys of the jail, and I told them to wait until I could dress myself. I did not want any controversy there with them before my wife. I dressed and came out. They were disguised with white masks over their faces. I went around to the jail, and they demanded the keys again, when I told them I did not have the keys. They insisted on my giving the keys up, and I told them again I did not have the keys, when they presented a pistol at me; still I refused, and told them I had sent the keys to Jeffersonville, by Judge Dunham. They then called for the tools, saying to Number One to get the tools. I gave him the tools, and proceeded to break open the jail. I think there were about twenty men in the house; there were more outside. I could not say who they were. After getting the prisoners they left town, going out on the Lexington road. I followed, and arrived at the place where the hanging was done. I saw nobody there when I arrived, except the three dead negroes.

Mitchell Funk was sworn and testified to facts similar to those stated above, but he could not identify any of the parties who were engaged in the mob.

Reuben Dailey was also sworn, but, as he has already stated what he saw in the above report, it is unnecessary to repeat his testimony.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that the deceased, Squire Taylor, George Johnson and Charles Davis, came to their deaths by being hung by some unknown persons.

THE PARK GIRLS

were reported in an unchanged condition last evening. Helen's pulse was 106, and irregular, and Evaline's pulse 108, and regular. Both of them ate and drank and conversed with their friends.

LATER—INTERVIEW WITH A LYNCHER.

An interview with one of the masters, since the above was written, sets at rest some points in the affair which were in doubt. There were fifty of the masked men in Charlestown, and one hundred when the party all gathered at the hanging. The negroes all made a confession corroborating the first confession made by Johnson. Squire Taylor acknowledged that he had done the bloody and brutal work while Davis held the light and Johnson kept watch. Davis' confession was to the effect that about a year before Taylor also divulged the fact that his son John had murdered a crippled negro named Jack some two years since, by shooting him through the window of a house in Charlestown, where Jack was staying. To inmurder crazed some excitement at the time, and the crime was charged upon other parties.

A MYSTERY.

A Wealthy Citizen Found Wounded and Senseless in the Street—Strange Case.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, Mr. Edward Pierce found a man lying on the sidewalk in front of his carriage-manufactory at No. 124 First street, in an unconscious condition, passers-by, supposing that he was some poor, miserable, wretch a little the worse for liquor, sleeping off the effects of a night's debauch, went carelessly on their way. Upon examination of the prostrate man, Mr. Pierce discovered a slight wound on the back of his head and picked him up and carried him into his office. Soon afterward Mr. Pierce recognized the stranger individual to be John Herr, a former citizen of this place, but whose residence is now in Meade county. Mr. Herr is a son of the late Frederick Herr of this city, and has many relatives well-known in this community.

As soon as this discovery was made, the man was removed to the stable of Messrs. Lindemeyer & Herr, on Second street, between Market and Main, where Dr. J. M. Kellar was called in to examine him. The wound in the head did not appear to be of a serious nature, and it was hard to determine the cause of the unconscious condition in which the sufferer was found. No one could give any account of the occurrence, and his presence in the city in such a condition was a mystery to all his friends. The only facts ascertained were, that he arrived in the city in the morning, by stage, from his home at Big Spring, but a short time before he was found lying in the street.

Mr. Herr is a merchant at Big Spring, Meade county, and had come to the city to purchase goods, bringing with him several thousand dollars' worth of notes on parties here, on which it is supposed he intended making collections. It is thought by his friends that some person acquainted with this fact had followed and attempted to murder him. But as no robbery is known to have been committed there is considerable doubt as to the probability of this suspicion.

Some time during the day Mr. Herr was removed to the house of Mr. Pressley Taylor, on the Preston street road, opposite Knapp's garden, where he was visited late in the afternoon by Drs. Kellar and Owen, when another examination was made, and it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, though there was nothing about his wound to indicate that the skull had been fractured. As he was still lying unconscious nothing could be learned as to the origin of the wound.

Mr. Herr is pecuniarily well off, highly esteemed, and a sober, industrious man. It is said that he was never intoxicated in his life, and it is thought to be entirely improbable that he had fallen and injured himself while under the influence of liquor. At a late hour last evening he was still insensible, and the physicians think his recovery doubtful.

Yesterday Mr. Pressley Taylor went to Big Spring after the family of Mr. Herr, and it is probable that upon their arrival to-day something may be learned to give some clew to the mystery.

AMUSEMENTS.

Swiss Liberty.

The celebration of the 564th anniversary of Swiss liberty took place at Beck's Hall, last night. There were music and dancing and wine and women from over the Rhine, and everything else just as fine. It was a gala day for the Swiss people, and they were not the only ones who enjoyed it. Representatives of almost every nationality were present. The festivities were kept up until late in the morning.

The Laemlin Sisters.

The testimonial concert to the Laemlin Sisters at Masonic Temple last night was a gratifying success, and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The two young lady recipients acquitted themselves in a manner that fully sustained the reputation that had preceded them to this city. They are worthy of the honor of having been the pupils of the great Gottschalk. The selections were some of our best local talent, including Miss Katie Elliott, the wonderful child soprano, and Messrs. H. G. S. Whipple, E. Bellstein, Geo. Zoeller, H. U. Frankel and Prof. Coleman.

Weisiger Hall.

The Katie Putnam troupe is one of the best companies that ever visited Louisville. The bright and sparkling Katie herself receives our cordial selections at her merry assaults. Maggie Mitchell and John Dillon is a comedian of unquestioned merit. The performance last night was admirable in every respect, every member of the company seeming to vie with the rest in a general endeavor to please. The gems of song were exquisitely sung by Miss Katie, and brought down the house. Go and see the performance this afternoon and to-night. It is the last chance, and those who fail to go will miss a most pleasant entertainment.

Opera House.

We were glad to see last night an improvement in the attendance at the Opera House. Mr. Mark Smith's Comedy Company are really an attraction worthy of patronage. Mr. Smith is a pleasant and finished actor, whose abilities in comedy have been severely tried in the part he has put upon the stage during the week, and he has proved himself a first-class artist. The School for Scandal always draws, but it seldom, if ever, better deserved a full house than last night. We remember that Sir Peter Teazle used to be a favorite role with the late Mr. Logan, father of Olive Logan, and one of the most popular actors of his day in the West, and Mr. Smith's presentation of the character last night reminds us slightly of, but is far better than Logan's in his best days. In every part in which we have seen him, so far, Mr. Smith has shown the care, study, talent and a keen appreciation of the best points of the play that enables him to handle the effects with rare skill and ease. Miss Bailey is an excellent actress, and, barring a little affectation, supports Mr. Smith well. The rest of the company also deserve praise for the manner in which they acquit themselves.

STOLE A MARCH.

An Account of a Wedding which will Astonish the Old Folks.

A handsome soldier, named Wm. Pierce, while in Lebanon, Ky., some years ago, met and wooed Miss Fanny Edmondson. A mutual attachment sprung up between them, and has existed ever since. The family soon afterward moved to Louisville, and strenuously opposed a match between the daughter and young Pierce. The latter, however, came to this city, and immediately set about the work of stealing Miss Fanny. Litsome was procured, and yesterday morning about 6 o'clock the lovers met at Squire Matlack's house and were married.

The young lady left her father's house stealthily and returned immediately after the nuptial ceremony. Mrs. Edmondson, suspecting what was going on, had taken the girl's clothing from her and locked it up. The young bride went home last night for the purpose of getting her dresses, but did not find that the clo had been cast and that her fate was in another's hands. The old folks have told Pierce that he must not come about the house—a command that he must obey at the peril of his life. The secret will be known this morning. It is quite probable that the wife is still at home trying to get her clothes, and designs leaving as soon as she secures it. The fun is that she is married and her parents do not know it.

Mr. Edmondson was to have left for Lebanon this morning, and, should he get off, he will not hear of Miss Fannie's wedding for several days, unless perchance he reads this notice. We sincerely hope that the old folks will become reconciled to their handsome son-in-law.

PAT ON HIS MUSCLE.

A Tough Fight Over a Piece